





## HOME NEWS

# Conservative pledge of 'parent power' charter for schools

By a Staff Reporter

Mr St John-Stevens, Opposition spokesman on education, last night promised that a Conservative government would introduce a "parents' charter" to restore full parental participation in education and make "parent power" a reality.

Speaking to the Conservative Association at Stockport, he said that there was a need for educational democracy, which the Conservatives would provide, through a new Education Act, if necessary. Education authorities would be told to follow the wishes of pupils' parents, unless the cost or the educational needs of pupils made that unreasonable.

Parents would be given the right to be represented on all school boards of managers and governors, Mr St John-Stevens said. The proportion of parents should be substantial: it could be between a third and a half of the governing body.

He added: "Parental governors should be elected by a postal ballot of all parents with children at a particular school. In this way parents will be enabled to take and show an interest in the schools which their children attend, and secure improvements."

The Conservatives would also consider making the creation of teacher-parent associations a statutory obligation. "We want to forge a new partnership between parents and teachers so that there is an effective authority in our schools."

A Conservative Administration would provide a system of appeals so that parents who were dissatisfied either with allocations of schools or other educational matters concerning their children would have the opportunity of making their voice heard, Mr St John-Stevens added.

Schools would be provided with facilities to publish profiles of their record, character, specialities and objectives. If parents were to be able to judge what schools

would be suitable for their children they must have the requisite knowledge.

The Conservatives believed that zoning arrangements should be flexible and that the Government should scrutinize them to avoid rigid zoning "which was never intended under the original provisions of the Education Acts and which restricts or eliminates choice."

Mr St John-Stevens said his party did not want parents to supplant teachers but wished to create conditions in which parents could use their influence to back the authority of the teachers. An amendment of the 1944 Education Act would create clearer obligations on the state and local authorities to take account of parental wishes.

He added: "What we wish to bring about in our educational system is no less than a Copernican turn, away from the power of officials and pressure groups and towards the influence of parents. This is a development which the great majority of parents desire."

"One of the most important trends in this decade has been a movement in all spheres of life towards social relationships based on consent."

"People are demanding to be consulted on the major decisions which affect their lives. What decisions can be considered more important than educational ones?"

"Yet, save for a handful of enlightened authorities such as Essex, there has been little participation for parents in the education of their children. In an affluent society, individuals are demanding from all those exercising public authority a recognition of their own worth."

"A say in education is essential to most people's self-respect, and this is very much more important than promoting mathematical and largely mythical equality. Political democracy is not enough; the needs of our time demand educational democracy as well."

## Selsdon men see pay policy as a blind path

By Our Political Staff

The monetary policy school within the Conservative Party has struck back against the incomes policy proposals put forward by Mr Carr, the shadow Chancellor, on Sunday.

It was clear from speeches by Mr Carr and Mr Heath, leader of the Opposition, to prospective Conservative candidates in conference at the weekend, that those who believed in monetary policy as the supreme weapon against inflation had lost the battle for the Tory manifesto. Official Conservative policy is to combine monetary restraint with an incomes policy, voluntary if possible but statutory if necessary.

Now the Selsdon group has attacked the contention that income policies, voluntary or compulsory, have any role in the battle against inflation. "They are a blind alley," the group says, in a letter to Mr Carr, "deflecting time and effort from the real cause of inflation, excessive increase in money supply."

The letter agrees with Mr Carr that inflation is a public enemy number one, "this must mean," it says, "that all else, including unemployment, is a lesser threat."

It rejects his view "that the electorate is more worried about unemployment and bank-ruptions than about 20 per cent inflation," adding that "if we do not fight inflation at its source, however brutal that may be in the short term, our fears are that there will be a slump far greater than we dare imagine."

The attack is neither surprising nor likely to affect Tory policy. But the Selsdon group letter is a reminder of a continuing embarrassment for the party. The group speaks for a small but vigorous collection of MPs who regard themselves as being on the liberal right wing.

A few more forays from the Selsdon group will probably be made before the election.

## The Wallies of Stonehenge bring mystical enlightenment to the Strand but fail to impress the High Court by their arguments

### Garden of Eden with guitars, not guns, remains a dream

By Philip Howard

The Wallies of Stonehenge came down to earth yesterday, if it is not contempt so to describe the High Court, for the case of the Department of the Environment against Phil Wally, Kris Wally and other Wallies. At the foot of their brief they had subscribed "and God," but his evidence is inadmissible in the Queen's Bench Division.

Mr Justice Stocker, sitting in chambers, granted the department an immediate order for possession of the meadow beside Stonehenge where the Wallies have been camped in plastic domes since the summer solstice.

The Wallies had some initial difficulty in arguing their case. Legal aid is not granted in such squabbling cases. Eventually solicitors and Mr Edward Rees, a barrister, agreed to act for them without charge. But consequently their agent, Mr Richard Harkinson, of Release, was not allowed into chambers as a "Mackenzie adviser," to meet to his clients and give them advice and support.

About a dozen Wallies had come up from Stonehenge to the hearing, dressed in a wild mixture of rugs, jeans, home-made ponchos and, in the case of their leader, Phil Wally, the uniform of an officer in the Cypriot National Guard. They passed their four hours' wait in the lobby of the Judges' and Masters' Chambers, known as the Bear Garden, spreading the good news about their mystical beliefs. These embrace Sufism, Yoga, Zoroastrianism, the Cosmic Egg, transmuting the sun and anything else that might conceivably or inconceivably attract the enthusiasm of the mystically inclined. Mr Justice Stocker would not hear any argument on such matters.

The Wallies therefore based their case on two main arguments. The first was that the Chubb and Mrs Mary Bella Chubb left Stonehenge to the nation by deed of gift in 1918. The Wallies argued that the nation meant Wallies, not the Department of the Environment or the National Trust, and demanded to see the deed

of gift. Secondly, they argued that the department had not followed the procedure laid down in paragraph 113, section 2 of the Supreme Court Practice for such cases, that is "taking reasonable steps to identify every person occupying the land for the purpose of making him a defendant." In fact, the department's emissaries to the camp had been told by every person in every tent they visited: "I'm Wally."

However, counsel for the department established that the meadow where the Wallies are encamped is not part of the Chubb bequest, which is indeed the freehold of the department on behalf of the nation. The Wallies are on land that the National Trust has been purchasing since 1930 "to improve the ambience." This land is leased to the department. There is a case for saying that the most imaginative way to improve the environment would be to have a mystical group with some wood and wattle and daub to replace the plastic.

The Wallies arrived at Stone-

henge partly as a result of a cosmic message received by their leader, the first Wally, who was then in Cyprus. It also had something to do with a pop festival of "Love and awareness" organized at Stonehenge on Midsummer Night by the pirate Radio Caroline. Some Wallies are a fall-out from that event.

After the judge's decision, Mr Wally Hope said: "These legal arguments are like a cannon ball bouncing backwards and forwards in blank-mange. We won, because we hold Stonehenge in our hearts. We are not squatters, we are men of God. We want to plant a Garden of Eden with apricots and cherries, where there will be guitars instead of guns and the sun will be our nuclear bomb."

In fact the Wallies were moving out anyway. Most of them are heading towards the Windsor pop festival on Saturday week. A splinter group have a mystical look in their eyes about the symbolism of pitching camp in Sherwood Forest.

## Actors vote to bring back right to strike

Equity, the actors' union, yesterday voted for the right to strike. More than 200 members of the 20,000-strong union, backed by their ruling council, supported a demand that clause forfeiting the right to strike should be removed immediately from all contracts.

The right to strike had been forfeited in an agreement more than 35 years ago in exchange for a closed shop for actors working in the West End. The London meeting was told.

Mr Derek Crewe, who proposed the motion, said Equity could only instruct its members not to enter into any new contract. "What sort of a threat is that?" he asked. Any contract already signed would not be affected by the union decision.

In the coming year Equity's leaders were trying to need the unified strength of the entire membership to drive some hard bargains. "But without the right to strike we have no real bargaining power."

The meeting rejected a plea by Miss Vanessa Redgrave that supporters, hostesses, photographers and models should "be organized and taken into membership."

Mr Roy Maxwell, Northern area committee member, commented: "Performers some of them might be but not in a theatrical sense. Some degree of acrobatic skill and endurance might well be exhibited by 'skinflick' performers, but the range of artistic expression displayed by a gyrating buttock is somewhat limited."

It was not part of Equity's intention to protect or foster pornography, he added.

## Residents oppose Flixborough plan

Flixborough residents said yesterday that they would oppose a plan by Nyrco UK Ltd to build temporary accommodation for staff on the site of the chemicals works devastated in June by an explosion.

The residents' association said it felt sorry for the men working in poor conditions on the site but "we feel one thing will lead to another."

## New hope in radiographers' dispute

By Raymond Perman

The way was opened yesterday for a possible end to the dispute involving National Health Service radiographers that has deprived some hospitals of X-ray services.

The radiographers, members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), are striking in support of a demand for pay increases of up to 35 per cent. Other unions have agreed to wait until September 16, when the Healthbury committee makes an interim report on pay in the health service.

Dr David Owen, Under-Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, met Mr Reginald Bird, a national officer of the ASTMS, on Friday and again on an hour yesterday. They discussed the possibility of speeding up payments of extra money to the radiographers after the interim report is published, but Dr Owen made it clear that he was not prepared to pay out any money not agreed by the committee's findings.

The ASTMS campaign committee, which has power to call off the dispute, will consider the proposals tomorrow.

Nurses and midwives, whose pay also is under review, would also be included in any scheme to make extra payments as quickly as possible. Their representatives will join the ASTMS in talks with the department at the end of the week to try to reach an agreement on how the extra money can be paid quickly.

Mr Bird said that he hoped the proposals would lead to a rapid return to normal working, but it was still open to question. Selective strikes were being stepped up and the situation in some areas was desperate.

In the North-east, which is worst affected by the strike, radiographers started a 48-hour ban on emergency cover from midnight in some hospitals. That was the first time since the dispute started five weeks ago that strikers have said they would cover urgent cases.

Strikers will picket two Merseyside hospitals from today, when they begin an indefinite strike, but emergency cover is being provided. Hospitals in London, Glasgow, Manchester, South Wales and Teesside are also affected.

New print talks: A fresh attempt will be made tomorrow to settle the dispute at the Stationery Office which has halted a wide range of government

printing work, including Hansard, Acts of Parliament, pension books and savings stamps.

Leaders of the National Graphical Association (NGA), which represents 700 skilled printing workers at Stationery Office presses, are seeking increases of up to £6 a week and a reduction in the working week from 40 to 37½ hours. All government printing plants have been idle since the beginning of July because of the dispute.

Another casualty of the dispute has been telephone directories, and there are fears that the jobs of 600 staff of Thomson Yellow Pages at Farnborough, Hampshire, may be affected. Yesterday Mr Julian Critchley, MP for Aldershot, accompanied by a representative of Yellow Pages, saw Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, to express concern.

Business's rise: Increases ranging from £9 to £14 a week have been awarded to about 2,500 garage maintenance staff, London Transport said last night (the Press Association reports).

A skilled bus mechanic on day shift will have his gross earnings increased from £30 a week to £46 and on night shift from £45 to £59.

## Inquiry into hazards of genetic research

By Our Science Correspondent

An inquiry into the potential benefits and hazards of research into "genetic engineering" has been set up by the Government. Lord Ashby, FRS, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, has been asked by the Advisory Board for Research Councils to form a working party of senior scientists to assess fundamental biological investigations in which genetic information is transferred between micro-organisms on the laboratory bench.

In the long term that procedure may have important applications for the treatment of genetic diseases in humans. Existing work is confined to experiments with strains of bacteria that are used in research centres throughout the world for fundamental studies in microbiology. There is no guarantee against the accidental creation of a new virulent hybrid of bacteria capable of spreading a disease for which no treatment is available.

Anxieties about the manipulation of genetic characteristics of micro-organisms were first raised publicly by the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, with a statement from eminent workers in medical research. Biochemistry and microbiology, including some Nobel prize winners, asking for a moratorium on research in this subject.

In the United Kingdom the Medical Research Council has called for a similar moratorium on the situation has been clarified. Several reasons exist for the concern. Earlier investigations have shown how genetic characteristics can be transferred between bacteria in the natural environment to a resistance factor that makes a harmful organism unresponsive to treatment by antibiotics.

What scientists wish to avoid is the accidental release of a new untreatable organism from the laboratory into the surroundings. The first task appears to be one of assessing the risks of this happening.

## Sergeant back on duty

Sergeant James Findlay, aged 30, returned to duty at Caterham, Surrey, yesterday, five weeks after being wounded in the shooting incident in which Police Constable John Schofield, aged 27, was killed.



Valery and Galina Panov taking part in a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in London yesterday for the release from Russia of Victor Polesky, the Jewish physicist.

## British Airways fined for 'overbooking'

From Our Correspondent

British Airways Board, of Buckingham Palace Road, London, was fined £250 at Stockport Magistrates' Court, Greater Manchester, yesterday with £20 costs, in what is believed to be the first case of its kind against a British airline.

The board pleaded not guilty to recklessly making a false statement in a letter about the time at which an aircraft service was to be provided. A stay of one month was granted at the request of Mr Maurice Jacobs, for the defence.

The case arose because Mr William Edmunds, aged 43, an advertising executive, was left behind from a flight which was said to be overbooked although he had a booking on

an Early Bird flight to and from Bermuda last August. Mr Edmunds lives at Churchhill Crescent, Marple, Cheshire.

The board contended that as BOAC was now dead, British Airways was not responsible for an alleged criminal act that BOAC might have committed.

It also argued that the Trade Descriptions Act was never intended to be used as a criminal procedure in matters that were, in effect, warranties or contracts.

Mr Roy Atkins, reservations control manager of British Airways, said overbooking was regarded as "a prudent business exercise" to reduce the number of empty seats in aircraft.

Mr David Brindle, prosecuting for the Trading Standards Dept of Greater Manchester Council, said that last April Mr Edmunds decided to fly from Bermuda to London. Because of occasions when he

had been off-loaded from flights he booked an Early Bird flight. That meant that he could fly only on a set date in a certain seat.

He was assured that he would get the flight he booked. He came to Britain in July.

A fortnight later, returning in August he learnt from British Airways reservations that he was not on the flight. But the customer relations department told him he was definitely booked.

He received a letter confirming his reservation but when he went to the airport on August 29 he was given a contingent reservation, which would become a definite reservation only if a certain number of passengers failed to arrive.

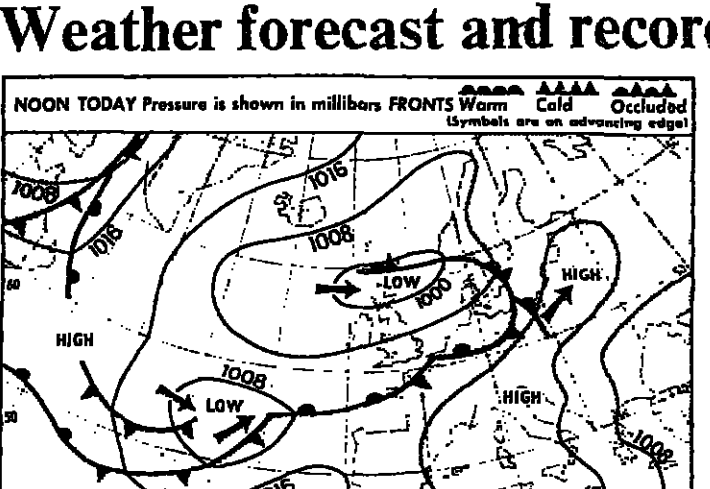
Mr Brindle contended that the letter recklessly made a statement and, at the time, no such thing as a reservation existed.

Mr Jacobs submitted that when the board came into being in April it accepted the responsibilities, liabilities and assets of the former BOAC. But he added: "They had no responsibility for criminal liability as well." Parliament had not transferred criminal liability from BOAC to the British Airways Board.

Mr Atkins said that in the year ended October, 1973, British Airways had carried from Britain more than 1,300,000 passengers and only 274 were off-loaded. That represented two passengers in every 10,000.

Mr Jacobs submitted that the issue was not the policy on overbooking but whether British Airways had made a reckless statement. The prosecution had produced no evidence, he said, that the letter contained a reckless statement and, at that time, the aircraft was not overbooked.

## Weather forecast and recordings



**Today**  
Sun rises: 5.42 am. Sun sets: 8.28 pm.  
Moon rises: 12.17 am. Moon sets: 5.10 pm.  
New Moon: August 17.  
Lighting up: 8.58 pm to 5.14 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 9.22 am, 5.30 pm (19.2ft); 9.37 pm, 5.39 pm (19.5ft).  
Low water: London Bridge, 3.15 pm, 10.30 am (13.9ft).  
Dover, 7.2 am, 5.31 pm (12.4ft); 7.4 am, 5.38 pm (13.9ft); 2.23 pm, 1.41 am (19.0ft).  
Liverpool, 7.7 am, 7.00 am (23.1ft); 7.47 pm, 7.11 am (23.4ft).

Pressure will remain low near N Scotland and troughs will pass E over S Britain.  
Forecast for 6 am in midnight: London, SE, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Rather cloudy, rain at times, bright intervals.  
WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY  
1, fair; 2, r; 3, sun; 4, th; thunder.

## Webb facing defeat in Clacton chess

From Harry Golombek

Simon Webb was probably a losing position when he played against Robert Bellin in seventh round at the British chess championship at Clacton, which commenced yesterday.

Results, round seven: Mr Webb (1) defeated Mr Bellin (2). Mr Webb (3) defeated Mr Bellin (4). Mr Webb (5) defeated Mr Bellin (6). Mr Webb (7) defeated Mr Bellin (8). Mr Webb (9) defeated Mr Bellin (10). Mr Webb (11) defeated Mr Bellin (12). Mr Webb (13) defeated Mr Bellin (14). Mr Webb (15) defeated Mr Bellin (16). Mr Webb (17) defeated Mr Bellin (18). Mr Webb (19) defeated Mr Bellin (20). Mr Webb (21) defeated Mr Bellin (22). Mr Webb (23) defeated Mr Bellin (24). Mr Webb (25) defeated Mr Bellin (26). Mr Webb (27) defeated Mr Bellin (28). Mr Webb (29) defeated Mr Bellin (30). Mr Webb (31) defeated Mr Bellin (32). Mr Webb (33) defeated Mr Bellin (34). Mr Webb (35) defeated Mr Bellin (36). Mr Webb (37) defeated Mr Bellin (38). Mr Webb (39) defeated Mr Bellin (40). Mr Webb (41) defeated Mr Bellin (42). Mr Webb (43) defeated Mr Bellin (44). Mr Webb (45) defeated Mr Bellin (46). Mr Webb (47) defeated Mr Bellin (48). Mr Webb (49) defeated Mr Bellin (50). 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## HOME NEWS

# Eastern Region to spend £25m on multiple-aspect signal system in preparation for high-speed trains

By Ronald Kershaw

British Rail's Eastern Region has announced plans to spend £25m on track and signal equipment to prepare for the introduction of high-speed trains on the London to Edinburgh main line. The scheme will provide for a maximum speed of 125 mph on the line between London and Edinburgh, and a maximum speed of 100 mph on the line between London and Newcastle. The scheme will also provide for a maximum speed of 100 mph on the line between London and Manchester.

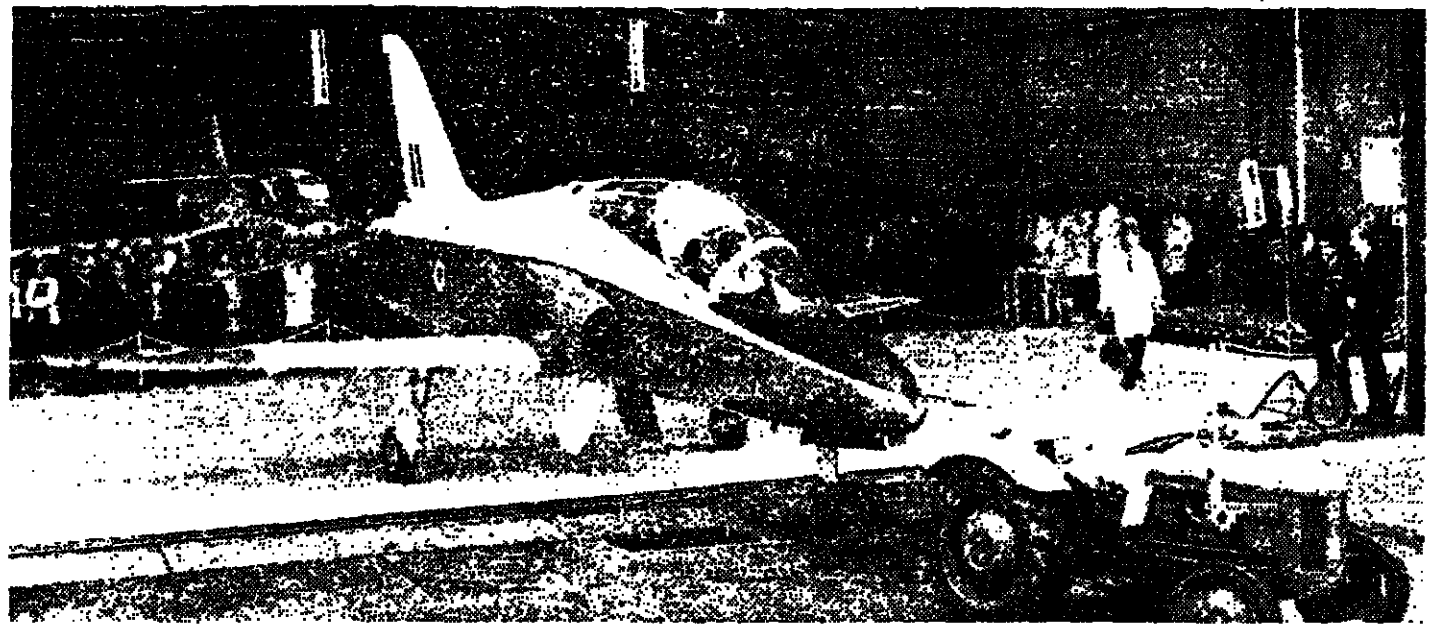
burgh line will have the new signalling. Multiple-aspect signalling is said to be faster and safer than conventional methods. British Rail described it thus: "On fast lines four aspects will be shown: green for all clear; double yellow as a cautionary advance warning that the train might be required to stop at the next signal but one; single yellow to warn that the next signal is at red; and red for stop."

On slower speed lines and secondary routes the double yellow will be omitted. "This system has the advantage of giving an earlier indication of traffic on the route ahead," British Rail said. "The driver will be able to adjust speed in response to the early warning, keeping trains on the move and avoiding time-consuming stops at signals."

Standard automatic warning system already in use on the main line will be installed throughout the scheme to give additional information to drivers in their cabs. Under the system a bell sounds as the train approaches a green signal. With an adverse signal a horn sounds in the cab and a black and yellow indication is given on a dial to remind the driver. If he takes no action the brakes are applied. "In the new signal box signalmen will merely push buttons at the beginning and end of each 'route' selected," British Rail said. "The points will then move automatically and when they are electrically detected as corrected, the appropriate signals will clear for the passage of the trains."

A diagram will show the signalman the position of points and signals on the section of route under control and electric lights on the diagram will show signal aspects, points settings, and position of trains. In addition to the new signalling, track will be realigned for maximum speeds in the 100-125 mph range. The full project should improve efficiency and permit better use of resources.

Of the 84 route miles on the main line involved in the scheme about 51 miles will be upgraded to 125 mph. Combined with other schemes in hand or proposed, more than 250 of the 268 miles between London and Newcastle will be suitable to 100-125 mph running within a few years, British Rail says. Mr Reynolds said that from the Doncaster control area, trains between King's Cross and Grimsby, Hull, Leeds, Bradford and other areas left or joined the main route. To the north the route served York, Northallerton, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Sunderland. "We visualise up to nearly a hundred Inter-City trains daily in the future, compared with 70 today, plus over 270 local passenger and parcels train services passing through, serving the area or joining and leaving the main route," he said.



Hawker Siddeley's new Hawk attack trainer aircraft, now in production for the RAF, being rolled out of its hangar yesterday at the company's airfield at Dunsfold, Surrey.

## Murder attempt charge dropped

A charge against Gerald Frederick Clifford, of attempting to murder a singer with the Troops pop group was withdrawn when he appeared at Aldershot Magistrates' Court yesterday. The magistrates were told there was not enough evidence in statements given by witnesses to support the charge. Mr Clifford, aged 19, of Conway Road, Calcut, Reading, Berkshire, was sent for trial on 11 charges of conspiracy to murder an alternative charge of causing grievous bodily harm to the singer, Richard Moore. He is further charged with six other men with causing an affray.

## Action may be taken to get back film seized by the police from cinema

By a Staff Reporter  
Grand National Pictures Ltd, distributors of *More About Language of Love*, the film seized by the police from a London cinema on Friday, said yesterday that legal action for its recovery was being considered. The film, made in Sweden, was referred by Scotland Yard to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who is considering an allegation of obscenity made against it by Mr Raymond Blackburn, the former MP. It was given a certificate by the Greater London Council's film viewing board after being

refused one by the British Board of Film Censors. The police, acting on the DPP's instructions, seized the film on Friday from the Jacey cinema, Charing Cross Road, where it had been showing for nearly eight weeks. Grand National Films said it objected to the film's being withdrawn from public exhibition while the question of prosecution was being considered. An official asked: "What qualifications has the DPP's office to judge whether the film is obscene?" Mrs Enid Wistrich, chairman of the GLC film viewing board,

who is on holiday, has called for a national survey on attitudes to pornography and censorship generally to be conducted by the Home Office and the British Board of Film Censors in co-operation with the GLC. A pilot study earlier this year was inconclusive, revealing two sharp extremes and a large "don't care" vote in the centre. Mrs Wistrich wants censorship based on law and not administrative decision and considers "the only criteria to be whether a film does social harm—and pornography, she feels, does not—or incites race hatred."

## Punishment for girl said to be inadequate

Only "totally inadequate" punishment could be prescribed for a girl of 14 who spent nine days in Holloway jail on remand because of unruliness, Mr Jeremy Cole, for the defence, said at Rochford Juvenile Court, Essex, yesterday.

She admitted eight allegations of burglary and theft, including one at her own home, deception and forgery, and asked the court to consider 18 similar offences.

She had twice been sent to Holloway by magistrates on a certificate of unruliness but was released last week on the orders of a High Court judge in chambers.

Mr Cole complained that she had been locked alone in a cell after being threatened by other prisoners, and had been kept with a prostitute and a lesbian. He told the court yesterday that she had no money to pay a fine, could not be kept in suitable, secure detention centre accommodation, was too young for borstal and would abscond immediately from any premises available to Essex County Council, which had her in care.

He suggested she should remain at home, where her father could look after her. The court made a three-year conditional discharge with the care order to remain in force. Dr Douglas Acres, the chairman, warned the girl that she would soon be 15 and that any further offences would then make her liable for borstal training.

## More university aid for Ruskin school of art

By Our Correspondent

The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art at Oxford, founded by an endowment of £71 by John Ruskin, is to be given greater support by the university. Its future has been doubtful since it was reported in 1972 that it was in financial difficulties. The university then set up a committee to consider its future, this year a working party reviewed the qualification it offered. Their reports were issued yesterday, and it was announced the university, to resolve financial difficulties, will increase its grant to the school to £500 a year to £2,000 for 1974-75 to £2,777. It will also make a non-recurrent grant to the school of £100 to buy equipment and provide additional administrative support.

The school, which is housed in Ashmolean Museum, and about 70 full-time non-graduate students, will be given an additional room in the front of 74 High Street, for three years to 1977. Students are able to use the services of university appointments, library, the accommodation, and the counselling service. The Academic Council, the "cabinet" of the university, and the General Board of Faculties rejected the recommendation in the report that consideration should be given to establishing an honours school of fine arts, and as an immediate step, that Ruskin students should be able to obtain a pass degree, from September 1, 1977, at the latest.

That would have been in line with the arrangements at colleges of art converting the course for the diploma in art and design into a degree course under the Council for National Academic Awards.

The cost of that would be prohibitive at a time of big cuts in government grants. Instead the Ruskin qualification will still be a certificate of fine arts.

It is too soon, the council and the general board say, to judge whether the certificate will lose its attraction to students, but there is strong evidence that it is both special and sought after. A final decision on the question, which is central to the future of the school, will be deferred until Michaelmas term, 1976.

The reports pay tribute to Mr Philip Morsberger, the present master of the school, and say it is playing a most valuable role in art education. It is one of a handful of small, independent art establishments in the country, and is unique in its concentration on the techniques of figurative painting, drawing and printmaking, the report says.

It adds: "There have, almost inevitably, been times since the school's foundation over a century ago, when the quality of the work has been low. The committee feels that whatever criticism there still is of the school is largely based on a view of it as a 'finishing school for young ladies', which derives from a phase in the school's history, long since over. "Among those acquainted with its recent work, there is unanimity that its work is not only good but under the enthusiastic leadership of the new master, rising in quality."

# "I FLY TWA BECAUSE THEY ONCE GAVE ME THE IMPOSSIBLE"

Richard George is a Director of Weetabix Ltd.

He's played a major rôle in his company's recent Queen's Award to Industry, chiefly for the export of their *Alpen* cereal to the United States—which, as he says, "must be the 1974 version of selling fridges to Eskimos."

Naturally, he often flies to the USA.

One of the reasons he flies TWA is the way our in-flight 747 Director of Customer Services once delivered what he considered impossible.

"I was flying to Los Angeles," Richard George says, "and my schedule had just been changed."

"The TWA Director of Customer Services made an announcement about all the wonderful things he could do for us during the flight."

"So I called him over, and told him all the different West Coast places I needed to be in during the next fortnight."

"He said he'd see me in Customs. And as I was coming out, he saw me—with a complete list of hotel reservations, and the keys of my rental car."

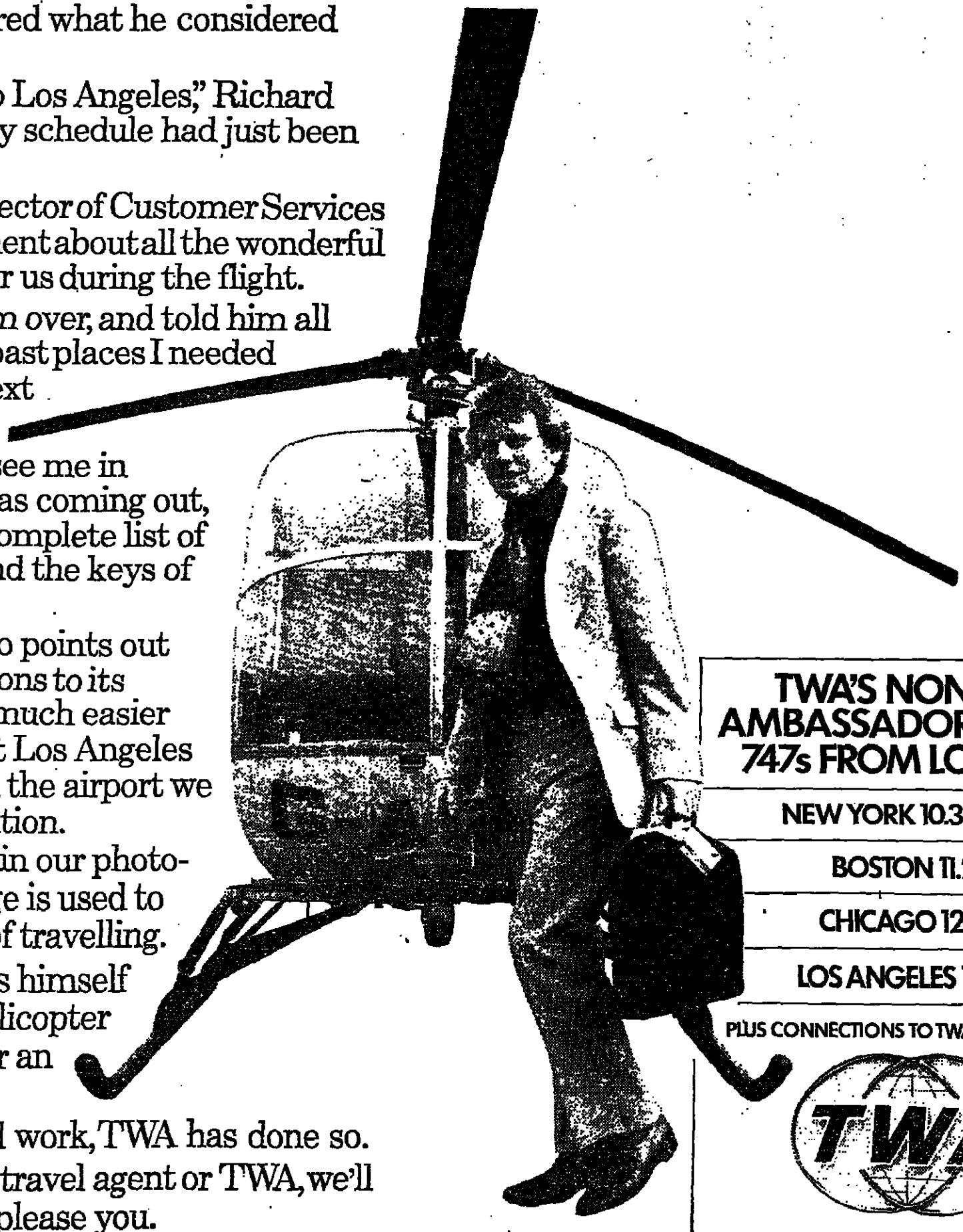
Mr. George also points out that TWA's connections to its domestic flights are much easier than other airlines' at Los Angeles as well as New York, the airport we most frequently mention.

As you can see in our photograph, Richard George is used to sophisticated forms of travelling.

A man who flies himself to work in his own helicopter is not an easy man for an airline to please.

By dint of hard work, TWA has done so.

If you call your travel agent or TWA, we'll work equally hard to please you.



**TWA'S NON-STOP  
AMBASSADOR SERVICE  
747s FROM LONDON**

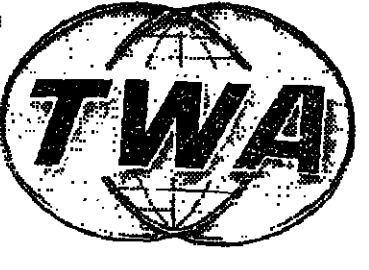
NEW YORK 10.30, 12.00

BOSTON 11.20

CHICAGO 12.30

LOS ANGELES 13.00

PLUS CONNECTIONS TO TWA'S 35 US CITIES



## 10 in fines posed on football rowdies

By Our Correspondent

es totalling £400 were imposed on seven football hooligans, three of them fined, at Hull Magistrates' Court yesterday, after last Saturday's game between City and Manchester United. The adults were fined a total of £275 after pleading to conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace. Philip Taylor, 31, of Spital Hill, Redford, Walthamstow, a labourer, was fined £16 a week.

Mr Royce, aged 18, of Harrow Road, Doncaster, an army sergeant, was fined £100 for menacing behaviour. Keith, aged 18, a labourer, of Ashton-under-Lyne, was fined £100 for fighting in the street. The juvenile court also ordered £30 for the third £35 for fighting. The other was fined £30 for a flick knife.

## y choices

Following prospective parliamentary candidates are named:

Mr Tom Bennion, 41, a banker, for Haringey, Green, held by Mrs Joyce Lab, with a majority of 6,789.

Mr Kenneth Bratton, 41, in politics, for Haringey, Green, held by Mrs Joyce Lab, with a majority of 6,789.

Mr Norman Lewis, aged 40, an accountant, for Caerphilly, held by Mrs Joyce Lab, with a majority of 12,382. Mr Edna, aged 35, has been for personal and private as prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Tynemouth, Liberal majority 43.

## captain landed

Captain George Selby Smith, 41, master of the government research ship *Porpoise*, carrying Durham University scientists, was landed at Oban yesterday, suffering from pneumonia.

## Explosions case remand

Andrew Grainger, aged 20, a Reading University student, was remanded by Oxford Magistrates' Court yesterday until September 9, charged under the Criminal Damage Act in connection with three explosions in Oxford on July 31.

Mr Grainger, of Cambridge Gardens, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, was remanded on bail totalling £200. Four other men are charged with offences concerning explosions. Two of them face the same charges as Mr Grainger.

## Uniform charge

Tight security measures were taken at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, when William Wilson, aged 40, of Blundell Road, Luton, Bedfordshire, an Irish labourer, was remanded until August 28 on bail of £100. He was charged with wearing a uniform signifying his association with the Provisional Irish Republican Army during a public meeting at Hyde Park last Sunday.

## Child deaths committal

Edward Bernard Baker, aged 29, an unemployed labourer, of Shelley Crescent, Swansea, was committed by Swansea Magistrates yesterday for trial to Swansea Crown Court, charged with unlawfully killing his two children, Terence Carl Baker and Deborah Louise Baker, in June.

## Crash orphans boys

Mr Brian Ham, aged 30, of Charlton Musgrove, Somerset, and his wife Brenda, died when their car burst into flames after a collision with a police car near Wanstrow. Their sons Steven, aged 4, and Mark, aged 2, thrown from the car in the impact, were seriously injured.

## £460 to light a home

Hoy and Flotta, the Orkney Islands, are to have mains electricity connected at a cost of £460 a consumer.



WEST EUROPE

# Bonn Government urged to act as East Germans imprison forty-eighth Western escape agent

From Gretel Spitzer  
Berlin, Aug 12

Herr Bruno Merk, the Bavarian Interior Minister, today attacked the Government in Bonn for its silence on the daily reports by ADN, the East German news agency, on West Germans and West Germans being jailed for up to 15 years for trying to help East Germans flee to the West.

ADN today reported the forty-eighth such sentence since July 11—the conviction of a West German, Herr Horst Tobias, was for “misuse of the transit agreement” and “operating on behalf of criminal trafficking gangs”, the usual wording.

Herr Merk demanded in a letter to Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Federal Minister of Justice, that he use all possible means to end the East German policy of “jeering at human rights by draconian prison terms”. He also demanded that those already sentenced should still be afforded legal protection.

Today, the eve of the thirtieth anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall, the “13th of August Working Group” stated that 33,973 East Germans had fled to the West since August 13, 1961.

This number was only of those who beat the border fortifications or were smuggled out. Adding those who fled via Eastern block countries or did not return from authorized trips abroad, the total of East German refugees since August, 1961, amounted to 155,147, according to the group.

The annual average of refugees had never been under 5,000, in spite of the fact that technical improvements to the East German border fortifications had made the border virtually impassable.

In the first six months of this year, 442 people had crossed the inter-German border and 1,658 had escaped via Eastern block countries or by not returning from visits abroad.

In addition, 2,668 members of the East German armed forces had fled since August, 1961—14 of them this year.

West German official figures show that at least 104 people have been killed along the border.

In the Opposition, Herr Claus Jäger, a Christian Democrat deputy in the Bundestag, asked the Government in Bonn today whether it intended to press East Germany to remove the Wall. He recalled the ver-

dict of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe last year which ruled that the Wall, as well as other East German border installations, was not in accordance with the basic treaty between the two states.

Pressure is mounting in Britain for the release of Miss Susan Ballantine, aged 22, the Cheltenham girl held in East Germany for more than six weeks for allegedly trying to smuggle her boyfriend out of the country.

Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker, Conservative MP for Cheltenham, who is leading the campaign for her freedom, said today: “It is totally wrong for a person to be held for this length of time, particularly when, in my opinion, she has no case to answer.”

“The East Germans signed the United Nations Charter of Human Rights and under that she has committed no offence.”

The domestic law the East Germans quoted when Miss Ballantine was arrested “must have been contrary to that charter, which allows for free movement of people if they want to leave their own country.”

# Lisbon jail revolt by 600 political police

From Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, Aug 12

Six hundred former political policemen—members of the political police (PIDE) and Directorate General of Security (DGS) mutinied in Lisbon's penitentiary where they have been detained since the April 25 military coup.

They say that one of their number died in the prison this week because of lack of medical attention. They were reported to have occupied part of the quarters which also accommodate common law prisoners, who took no part in the revolt.

The political policemen eventually peacefully returned to their cells after receiving permission to air their grievances with a member of the country's military junta.

The prison commander, Senhor Conceicao Silva, said the 12-hour occupation of the prison block produced no violence. The troops which ringed the castle-like penitentiary at one time had been withdrawn.

The prisoners have been awaiting trial for their possible participation in illegal activities under the former Caetano regime. Altogether more than 2,000 former political police are the subject of judicial inquiry, most of them held in custody.

# Spain and Morocco begin talks on Sahara

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, Aug 12

Mr Ahmed Osman, the Moroccan Prime Minister, and Dr Ahmed Laraki, the Foreign Minister, today began talks in Madrid tonight with the Spanish Government on the Spanish Sahara, and the ownership of the colony's phosphate resources.

The talks began against a background of growing tension between the two countries.

Beneath the sands of the Spanish Sahara, an enclave on the north-west African coast, is the biggest seam of high quality phosphates yet discovered in the world. It is 46 miles long, three miles wide and more than three miles thick. It contains billions of tons, enough to make Spain the biggest exporter of the fertilizer in the world.

Morocco, backed by Mauritania and Algeria, is demanding that Spain decolonize the area. King Hassan has proclaimed 1974 a year of national mobilization for the liberation of our Sahara. In Rabat there has been talk of an autumn offensive, using what are described as “irregular forces”.

Spain has 12,000 troops, a quarter of them members of the Spanish Foreign Legion, stationed in the colony. There have been unconfirmed reports recently of a build-up of Marines at Rota, the large Navy base near Cadiz, and of Air Force detachments being sent to the Canary Islands.

Prince Juan Carlos, the temporary Head of State, interrupted his holiday in Majorca to fly back to Madrid yesterday to greet the Moroccan Prime Minister.

Spain has already spent more than £100m in mining installations, including the construction of the world's longest conveyor belt.

# Customs take ship in tow after sea chase

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Aug 12

A small Panamanian cargo boat which had been followed all day by two French Customs boats and a naval escort vessel after refusing to obey a Customs search order despite shots being fired across its bows finally gave up tonight off the coast of Brittany.

It agreed to be taken in tow by the naval vessel and will reach Brest tomorrow morning.

Earlier a spokesman at Brest

naval headquarters said the 500-ton Dani was refusing instructions to put back to a French port.

The Customs said their vessels would pursue the ship across the Atlantic if necessary since they were legally within their rights, having commenced the operation in French waters.

At Nantes, the customs said they wished to check the Dani for contraband cigarettes. Systematic checks are made of small cargo vessels in this area off their western coast.

# EEC recognizes new state of Guinea-Bissau

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Aug 12

France, acting in its capacity as present chairman of the Brussels Council of Ministers, today announced the European Community's “unanimous decision” to recognize Guinea-Bissau, the former Portuguese colony, as a new state.

A statement issued at the Quai d'Orsay said the acts of recognition would be made by each national government separately.

France, the statement went on, now looked forward to achieving with Guinea-Bissau the same kind of “friendly, trusting, and cooperative relations” enjoyed with the other African countries.

New York, Aug 12.—At the United Nations today the Security Council agreed to recommend the granting of United Nations membership to Guinea-Bissau.

Our Diplomatic Staff writes: Britain has unreservedly welcomed the Portuguese decision to recognize Guinea-Bissau as an independent state. Diplomatic relations will be established in due course.

# Ultimatum to ‘pirates’

The Hague, Aug 12.—Holland today gave four pirate pop radio stations anchored outside territorial waters off her coast two weeks to disappear.

The Transport Ministry said that if the stations—including the 14-year-old Radio Veronica—continued to transmit programmes from September 1 jail sentences of six months could result.

According to a Ministry statement, pop radio stations with radio or television programmes transmitted from ships or aircraft outside Dutch territorial waters will face a maximum of six months' jail or fines ranging between £165 and £350.—Reuter.

# Churches council cancels Jakarta assembly plan

Berlin, Aug 12.—The World Council of Churches announced in West Berlin today that it has cancelled plans to hold its 1975 general assembly in Jakarta because the Indonesian Government fears it would endanger national unity.



The WCC policy-making committee today decided to “with deep regret” cancel the assembly because of the Indonesian Government's fears it would endanger national unity.

The committee, which is holding meetings in West Berlin throughout the week, felt that because of what it called “misunderstandings” about the nature of the assembly it would be better to change the location. Toronto

and Geneva are among the best choices open, a committee spokesman said.

There had been signs in recent weeks that the staging of the fifth five-yearly general assembly in Jakarta could unintentionally create problems for the nation and the churches and specifically relations between Christians and Muslims, a committee statement said.

But the misgivings expressed by some sections of the Indonesian community were based on misunderstandings about the nature and purpose of the ecumenical movement, it added.

The WCC worked for “constructive relations with people of other faiths in the common service of mankind”, but the misgivings “very sharply” raised the question whether the council would be acting responsibly if it met in Indonesia at that time.

The general assembly will bring together over 1,500 participants from 267 member churches.—Reuter.

# Nine Fascist plots put down in Italy this year

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, Aug 12

Italy's top anti-terrorist official was today quoted as saying that authorities have discovered the existence of at least nine planned terrorist attacks since the beginning of the year. All were stopped and some 140 people involved in “Fascist plots” have been arrested.

Dr Emilio Santillo, chief of the Interior Ministry's anti-terrorist office, said events here in the past five years have clearly demonstrated the existence of a subversive Fascist plot.

Dr Santillo also had harsh words for some of the country's magistrates, whom he accused of freeing suspected terrorists too often. “Some-

times I have arrested the same person two or three times within a short time. But a few days after each arrest, that person has been released by the judges,” he said.

His remarks were contained in an interview with the weekly magazine Oggi, which also quoted him as complaining that it is too easy for people to go out and buy weapons or explosives.

The magazine quoted a second Interior Ministry official, Dr Vittorio Milizia, as identifying the “Ordine Nero” (Black Order) group as the most dangerous in Italy. It was this group which claimed responsibility for the bomb attack a week ago on the Rome-Munich express train which killed 12 people.

# 400 troops sent to fight Corsican fires

From Richard Wigg  
Paris, Aug 12

Four hundred troops from Army firefighting units joined local firemen in Corsica today to bring a forest fire under control.

They had been sent in on the order of Michel Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, after fires yesterday had destroyed more than 32,000 acres of forest and shrub. Fires broke out most summers at the height of the tourist season but yesterday's, fanned by a south-west wind, caused almost double the total damage experienced last year.

The fires have led to political controversy. M Jean Delaunay, the Prefect, has attacked a self-

styled Corsican General Assembly, attended largely by island separatists and also by French Socialist Party members, of conspicuously failing to help fight the fires.

He accused “criminal elements” of wilfully starting some of the fires. In an interview with the French radio today he said there was a small group that wanted “to show the state's efforts are not sufficient.”

Corsican separatists in the past have rejected allegations of political motives behind the fires, claiming that the smallness of the local fire service is typical of the neglect of Corsica by the central government.

# Matador gored to death in Barcelona ring

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, Aug 12

Hundreds of tourists were among a horrified crowd who saw a bull goring a leading matador during a fight in Barcelona.

José Falcon, aged 29, born in Portugal, died five hours after being gored yesterday. The bull, named Cuchareiro, weighed half a ton. Misjudging a pass, Señor Falcon was lifted high in his right thigh. He was dying from loss of blood before assistants could take him to the bull-ring infirmary.

# EEC meeting called for on farms crisis

From David Cross  
Brussels, Aug 12

EEC member governments are considering a Dutch request for an emergency meeting of Ministers of Agriculture as soon as possible to discuss the farm crisis confronting the Community.

With no government violently opposed to the convening of such a session, farm experts in Brussels expect the meeting to take place either during the last week of August or the first of September. This would allow participants enough time to recall their staffs from their holiday re-

search for ways of boosting their farmers' incomes.

The European Commission, headed by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Pieter Lardinois, the member in charge of the Community's agricultural policy, stand by their view that a badly prepared meeting of ministers would be infinitely worse than no meeting at all. Nevertheless, a group of Commission farm experts has been working in Brussels throughout August holiday break to find some solutions. They are said to have already prepared a draft emergency plan which would provide a basis for the ministers' discussions if required.

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OVERSEAS



Gurkha troops arrive at the British Dhukelia base in southern Cyprus to take over garrison duties.

# Turks angry at sending of Gurkhas

From Our Correspondent  
Ankara, Aug 12

The Turkish press today launched a virulent attack against the British decision to send a battalion of Gurkhas to Cyprus.

“Britain sends mercenaries from Nepal”, a headline in the

right-wing newspaper *Tercumun* read. The left-wing *Baris* said: “Britain threatens Turkey.”

Ankara radio said that “Britain, with this recent action, has proven that she intends to create an atmosphere of war on the island. If one considers the constant deterioration of the British economy, it can easily be understood that Britain should take such an action to protect her economic interests on the island.”

Sir Horace Phillips, the British Ambassador in Ankara, today called a press conference to express his alarm at the reaction of the Turkish press.

He said that Turkey should not consider England as an enemy.

Our Diplomatic Staff writes: Reinforcement of British troops in Cyprus is simply a precautionary measure, in case of further trouble, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

Six hundred men of the 3rd battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, who were due to return to England, have been ordered to stay on in Cyprus, and the 600 men of the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, who were to replace them, were being sent out as reinforcements rather than a relief force.

# Greek juntas' power base broken

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Aug 12

The Karamanlis Government, after less than three weeks in office, has succeeded in consolidating its control of the armed forces by dismantling the complex power structure used by the military juntas since 1967 to rule Greece.

operational reasons. This, in fact, was also the official explanation broadcast over Athens radio to tranquillize the population.

The announcement said that at the war council meeting in Athens yesterday: “It was decided to move certain military units stationed in the area of the capital in order to strengthen other units based outside this region. The move began on Sunday afternoon.”

The pessimistic reports from Geneva during the day had apparently helped the civilian leaders to impress on the military chiefs that the situation was critical enough to warrant this move.

Earlier, again during a flare-up of the Cyprus crisis, most of the tanks in the Athens area were moved to the north of Greece.

The war council resumed its meeting today. An official announcement said that the service chiefs had made a full report to the Prime Minister, who later expressed his “full satisfaction” with “the state of preparedness of the Greek armed forces as well as their high morale.”

The weakening of the junta is by no means complete, although the threat of another coup at this stage is estimated to have been almost eliminated.

The first move in this plan was the removal of Brigadier Demetrios Ioannidis, the junta's strong man, and the transfer of his key henchmen. However, the Government's most vital

action was the restoration of the 1952 constitution.

This divested the armed forces of the supra-constitutional role assigned to them by the constitutions of 1968 and 1973 as the defenders of the existing political system and social order against any attempt to subvert them.

Abrogation of this constitution also ended the special powers of the service councils to overrule the Minister of Defence in the posting and transfer of all officers of senior or general rank.

A new decree last week not only restored to the Defence Minister this authority in full, it also reconstituted the supreme council of national defence, which orders all key service appointments. The only military member of this council is the commander-in-chief, the others are six civilian ministers.

The Cyprus emergency eased the Government's task in restoring hierarchical order within the forces. Trusted former military officers were recalled from the reserve and appointed military commanders at important regions. As the country is in a state of siege, the military commanders have enormous power.

In charge of all the military commands there is Lieutenant-General Agamemnon Gratsios, the supreme military commander of the interior and the islands, who played an important role in the re-establishment of civilian Government last month.

# South Africa may drop press curb laws

From Our Correspondent  
Cape Town, Aug 12

Dr Connie Mulder, the Interior Minister, urged South African newspapers today to observe their code of conduct in reporting on racial and sexual matters. His remarks, in a speech in Parliament, may indicate that the Government has dropped its plans to legislate to curb the press.

Controversy is still raging in the South African press over action taken by the newspaper proprietors (the Newspaper Press Union) to impose tighter self-discipline on newspapers in an attempt to stave off further Government interference with the freedom of the press.

The proprietors have adopted a new ethical code, with provision for fines of up to 10,000 rand (about £6,250) to be imposed on offending newspapers, and is hoping that this will at least delay the threatened anti-press legislation. However, some editors have rejected the code, arguing that the newspapers should leave it to the Government to limit press freedom rather than impose what would amount to self-censorship.

Dr Mulder's speech today was delivered when he introduced a Bill to tighten up the existing code of conduct. Newspapers which belong to the Newspaper Press Union are specifically excluded from the South African censorship system which makes provision for books and magazines to be declared “undesirable” and banned by a statutory body called the Publications Board.

The United Party Opposition has moved the rejection of Dr Mulder's Bill arguing that it is impracticable and will lead to inhibition and frustration of the arts in South Africa.

However, as newspapers remain excluded from its provisions, there appear to be some grounds for thinking that the South African Government is at least postponing its threats to legislate against the press.

# Bangladesh cholera fear as floods start to ease

Dacca, Aug 12.—Cholera outbreaks were reported in Bangladesh today as the floods which have claimed more than 2,000 lives began to ease.

Health authorities said they had sent 200 medical volunteers and batches of anti-cholera vaccine to the northern centres of Mymensingh and Rangpur, where the disease was spreading.

Local health officials were running short of vaccine and emergency medical supplies were flown to Bangladesh from Switzerland and Malaysia to help to fight off a cholera epidemic.

Floodwaters started falling in the four big river systems, but the situation worsened in the capital, Dacca, as the lower reaches of the Buriganga River continued to rise and drove thousands more people out of their homes.

The Government today put the official death toll at 2,050 but the authorities expect it to climb as reports trickle in from outlying areas. The Bangladesh High Commission in London estimated that some 3,000 people

had died, more than 800,000 houses had been destroyed, and 22,000 cattle lost.

The monsoon floods have also hit northern India, where at least 30 people are believed to have died.

A Red Cross representative who arrived in Dacca yesterday to survey the damage said Bangladesh would be unable to overcome the devastation unless helped by international organizations and friendly countries.

Meanwhile, a big international relief effort was gathering momentum. The World Food Programme announced from Rome it was providing emergency aid worth \$2.5m (about £1m). It was shipping 3,000 tons of wheat and 200 tons of vegetable oil to Bangladesh.

The British Government was co-ordinating with voluntary relief organizations in London to speed up aid.

Train services have been partially restored in some areas. An official said the trains were running at great risk on tracks still submerged by floodwaters.—Reuter.

# Deadlock on proposals for Cyprus constitution

Continued from page 1

conference would meet between 10 days and a month from now. These efforts failed with Mr Denktash turned down the British proposal. After a further proposal by Mr Denktash himself was considered by Mr Clerides and Mr Callaghan, their meeting broke up with Mr Clerides declaring that they had gone nowhere.

But, in a 40-minute meeting with Mr Callaghan today, Mr Gunes said that he had drawn the Turk's first draft for a single Turkish-Cypriot area.

British representatives commented about the alternative proposals that the Turks were now increasing the number of which the Turkish Cypriots should control.

According to the British representatives, the proposals were far from bright, with a possibility of further prolonging negotiations on the regime or the withdrawal from the conference of Mr Makris and Mr Clerides.

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Very well, Mr Makris said it remained open to them to try to take it, but if they try, they would face, in addition to international opposition, the prospect of a prolonged resistance movement by the Greek Cypriots.

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For the moment, it can be argued, no result on the future of Cyprus is the best practical result at present. There is need for a declaration of such as ended the last session, but a final statement could on record the progress achieved this week to reinforce the confidence.

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OVERSEAS

# Seoul military court jails bishop for 15 years and gives former President a suspended sentence

Seoul, Aug. 12.—A military court today passed prison sentences on a former South Korean President, Mr. Yun, and a Roman Catholic bishop convicted of helping an alleged student plot to overthrow the Government.

The Defence Ministry announced that the three-year sentence on former President Yun was suspended for five years. The announcement did not mention any suspension of a 15-year sentence on Bishop Yi, who last week was found to have pleaded guilty.

Mr. Yun took office as President after the late Syngman Rhee was forced to resign over election frauds in 1960. A year later, Mr. Yun's government was overthrown in a bloodless military coup led by Major General Park Chung Hee, the late President.

Also convicted by the same court today were Mr. Kim Chi Ha, aged 46, a former member of the National Assembly, and the Rev. Park Kyoo, aged 51, of the Chail Presbyterian Church in Seoul, both of whom were sentenced to 15 years, and Dr. Kim Chanakook, aged 47, dean of Yonsei University's Theological College, sentenced to 10 years.

They were accused of helping the alleged student conspiracy and inciting rebellion.

Mr. Yun's trial was delayed for about eight hours today because the former chief executive refused to appear before the court. He sent his secretary to tell the military court that he would not attend the session because he had told the court everything concerning his involvement in the case.

The court eventually issued a warrant, and Mr. Yun made himself available for the sentencing. As he was given a suspended sentence, the former President can resume normal life at his home.

The verdicts today brought to 122 the number of civilians convicted under emergency presidential decrees since last January. Of the total, 14 were sentenced to death but five of them, including the dissident poet Mr. Kim Chi Ha, had their sentences commuted to life terms.

The bishop, who is 53, was accused of giving money to the student group through Mr. Kim.

He has been under "house arrest" at a hospital room in a southern part of the capital. The court ruling today did not affect this so that he could continue to remain there for what was described as treatment of diabetes.

While the court sessions were under way, Protestant and Catholic groups held two separate special prayer meetings in Seoul. In the evening, some 1,500 Catholic priests, nuns, and laymen had a special mass for Mr. Yi, in which a fellow bishop praised him as a man bearing "the cross for each of you, for the entire church and the whole nation."—AP.

## killed in Upper Volta airliner crash

Nagadougou, Upper Volta, 12.—A Soviet-built Ilyushin 18 aircraft with 60 people on board crashed when it attempted an emergency night landing on a runway, officials said today. They said 46 people were killed and 14 injured when the plane crashed into the bush about 25 miles from the city.

Most of the passengers were thought to be Malians. The plane, from Bamako, Mali, was flying for Kano, Nigeria and back.—UPI.

## Leiningrad's new dam

Leningrad, Aug. 12.—Leningrad authorities have approved a plan to build a 16-mile flood-dam across the Fin-Gulf to protect the low-lying city. Pravda reported

## Baluchi students held for anti-Bhutto plot

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Aug. 12.—Twenty-two members of a Baluchistan students' organization have been arrested in connection with what was described as an Afghan-inspired conspiracy to attack Mr. Bhutto, the Pakistan Prime Minister, and start clashes between Baluchis and Pakistanis in Baluchistan Province.

Mr. Ghausbux Raisani, a Baluchistan Minister, recently denied that a Baluchi student had attempted a bomb attack on Mr. Bhutto when he toured the province. However, Pakistan's official news agency was quoted by Pakistan Radio as having reported that three foreign-trained guerrillas had been sent by the Afghan authorities to attack the Prime Minister and to create bad blood between Baluchis and Pakistanis in Baluchistan.

According to the agency report, Mr. Abdul Majid Langho, a member of a Baluchistan students' organization, was killed by an explosive device he was carrying about 240 yards from a public meeting being addressed by Mr. Bhutto last month at Quetta. Apparently the device exploded before he could throw it away.

The agency report did not say anything about the fate of the other two guerrillas allegedly sent to attack Mr. Bhutto.

Meanwhile, Pakistan has not been able to obtain the release of a Pakistan Army helicopter and five people on board which was reported to have crashed in Afghanistan on Sunday by error. The Pakistanis on board were said to have been taken to Kabul.

The helicopter is reported to have landed on the Afghan side of the border after it ran short of fuel.

## Vietnam loses another army outpost

Hanoi, Aug. 12.—A South Vietnamese Government post in the Central Highlands has been overrun by communist forces after being hit by 200 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, military officials said today.

Post Chu Ho, manned by about 27 Rangers, radio contact with Plei Me, two miles north-east of the outpost, was lost yesterday. The fate of the defenders was not known, a Saigon Command spokesman said.

At the same time Plei Me, a 203 miles north of Chu Ho, was hit by 500 shells and heavy artillery, followed by a ground attack by communist forces. The communists repulsed, leaving behind a dead. It was the sixth day on Plei Me in four days.

Three of the 47 rockets hit the air base, wounding two civilians, but caused no military damage, the command said. The rest of the damage hit outlying hamlets around the city. No casualties were reported.

To the north, in the coastal province of Quang Ngai, Government naval artillery was used yesterday against communist troops attacking two Government positions in Son Tinh district, the command reported. The attackers were repulsed. The naval gunfire killed 35 of the 42 communists who died in the fighting.

In Cambodia, rebel gunners sank two Cambodian Navy boats in the Mekong river early today, killing four policemen and wounding seven others and two sailors, military sources said.

Rebel forces were reported to have overrun a Government outpost six miles south-east of Phnom Penh yesterday, but Government soldiers were fighting to recapture the position.—UPI.

## Troops free Mozambique from looting mob

Maputo, Aug. 12.—Troops today ended a siege of northern Mozambique port town Enes by hundreds of looting mobs, military sources in headquarters in Nampula today.

They said that the troops had sent in by land and sea a mob had looted shops and warehouses in the town over the weekend. Four hundred looters were arrested.

Enes is the population of 10,000. It is 90 miles from Nampula, 90 miles from the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) base.

Refugees who arrived in Nampula today said that many whites stayed in Enes, barricading themselves in public buildings until the troops arrive.

The naval frigate General Pereira D'Eca put troops ashore at Antonio Enes. Agence France Presse.

## Japan refuses to pay for jumbo jets ban

Tokyo, Aug. 12.—Japan has refused to accept a British demand for compensation for a ban on British jumbo jets landing at Osaka, the port Ministry said today.

Mr. March, Britain has demanded at talks in London that British Airways Boeing 747s should be allowed into Japan, or Japan should make compensation payments, according to a spokesman.

Japan has refused to pay compensation because residents fear pollution.

## Malaysia offers amnesty

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 12.—Tun Razak, the Malaysian Minister, today repeated an amnesty to the 1,800 communist guerrillas operating in a Malaysian peninsula.

## Unions keep Soviet violinist in Australia

Perth, Aug. 12.—Dramatic last-minute action by politicians, union officials and lawyers kept the Soviet violinist Mr. Georgi Yermolenko in Australia tonight after an airline company had said it would not fly the party out of the country, an airport official said.

The airline company is believed to have told trade unionists that it would not fly Mr. Yermolenko out after Senator Don Willesse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, telephoned airport officials and told them he should not be allowed to leave until he had spoken to representatives of protesting groups at the airport.

Earlier, airport workers had said they would not service the aircraft until they were assured Mr. Yermolenko was leaving of his own free will.

The aircraft departed for Bahrain and London 25 minutes late, leaving the Soviet party in the airport transit lounge.

Mr. Yermolenko, aged 18, a Moscow University student, arrived here on August 2 with the Soviet delegation for the conference of the International Society for Music Education which was held at Perth University. On Sunday, when the group was due to leave on its return to the Soviet Union, Mr. Yermolenko refused to board an aircraft and sought political asylum in Australia.

He made known his intentions when he approached Mr. Harold Badger, the director of Melbourne's Meiba Music Conservatory.

This morning he was interviewed by officials from the Immigration Department, and later told reporters he wanted to stay in Australia because he thought it was a better country for young people.

Mr. Yermolenko said he was born in Moscow and had a father, stepmother and two stepbrothers still living there.

This afternoon he spoke to Professor Dmitri Kabalevsky, the composer, who is president of the International Society for Music Education, and then announced his change of mind.

An official of the Australian Foreign Affairs Department, Mr. K. C. Hoare, said Mr. Yermolenko had decided to return to Moscow of his own free will. "One of the things I heard him say was: 'A man is nobody without a homeland'". Mr. Hoare said.

Since 11 am on Sunday, when he told friends he wanted to seek political asylum in Australia, Mr. Yermolenko has been under intense pressure. This showed today in his drawn face and frightened eyes.

His original decision to seek asylum had staggered all who knew him. Officials at the University of Western Australia, where he was staying said the rest of his group, of which he was the lead violinist, were extremely distressed at his decision. The leader of the group, named Lagurin, who is principal of the Moscow Music College, cried desperately to get Mr. Yermolenko to change his mind at Perth airport on Sunday.

A secretary of the college said: "It is quite unbelievable. He is a brilliant musician. He has no musical future in Australia but is prepared to change all to live here."—UPI, Reuters and AP.

## Mr Whitlam's warning on foreign investment

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Aug. 12.—The Australian Government intends to ensure that foreign capital inflows are associated with productive investment which add to Australian resources and bring Australia benefit.

Mr. Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister, said today. But, he added, foreign investment must not conflict with the promotion of Australian control of resources and industries.

Mr. Whitlam went on: "By this we mean we want to achieve the highest Australian equity that can be achieved in negotiations, project by project, that are fair and reasonable to both parties and are within the capacity of our own savings to support."

"The Senate has obstructed much of my government's endeavour to extend and strengthen foreign takeover legislation. The most serious omission in the present legislation is that it applies only to the purchase of shares. It does not prevent an overseas company buying all or part of the assets of an Australian company and this is a major loophole."

The Government intends to include provisions requiring notification by a foreign company that it proposes a takeover of assets. The legislation also does not extend to companies already under foreign control but in which there is already a significant minority Australian interest.

There have been a number of occasions when the Australian equity in a venture has been diminished by a share issue or a share swap. We propose that any attempt to diminish a significant Australian interest, even if it is a non-controlling interest, should be made examinable in accordance with the procedures developed by the foreign takeover committee.

## Political honeymoon over in Argentina

From Stuart Stirling Buenos Aires, Aug. 12.—The President is not Peron's heir, for the leadership of the masses cannot be inherited. The challenge came last week in the Argentine city of Córdoba from Senator Mario Firmenich, leader of the left-wing Peronist Montoneros Party.

Addressing a rally in support of workers demanding a wage increase at the IKA-Renault vehicle factory, Señor Firmenich went on to reiterate that his party would return to the guerrilla movement "if leftists continue being murdered."

A left-wing labour leader, Señor Agustín Tosco, speaking at another meeting in the city, said: "Let the Peronists in the capital go and knock on the doors of the generals, admirals and brigadiers."

However, before President Isabel Perón at the Palomar air base, Brigadier Héctor Fautassi, commander-in-chief of the air force, not only pledged support for the orthodox Peronist policies of the President but also gave a warning that the Air Force "will not be a plain spectator to the national and Christian revolution and popular plan." The service, he said, "will fulfil its role—no body should doubt it—the role of armed support to the republic's institutions and the country's constitution."

Amid mounting speculation of a Cabinet reshuffle, Señor Perón last week made it clear that he intends to combat the recent upsurge in political violence. In the past 40 days there have been 20 political murders. The outlawed Marxist guerrillas of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) yesterday added more victims to the death toll.

What is becoming increasingly evident is the division within the ruling Peronist movement, between left and orthodox, right. Señor José Ber Gelbard, the Economy Minister, who is a self-made millionaire and a former communist, was last week the victim of a series of right-wing Peronist press attacks, most of them with an anti-semitic flavour.

Señor Gelbard controls the powerful CGE (a Peronist grouping of businessmen and industrialists) which, together with the Peronist labour unions (CGT), forms the basis of the Government's "economic pact" between workers and management. He is believed to be at odds with the more orthodox members of the Cabinet, however.

These and other statements suggest that the Government's honeymoon period is possibly over and that the political caution which has existed since the death of General Perón is coming to an end.

## Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



## Benefits of travelling in neutral

If you have to travel much it is a great help to keep both your luggage and your knowledge of geography as scanty as possible. Planes are now frequently diverted from where you thought they might go by weather, strikes, gangsters or congestion, and when the announcement comes you have no idea whether the diversion will entail a three-day camel ride or quick sprint by taxi, you can put yourself into a neutral attitude of mind which is essential if you are to remain sane when travelling by air. The other great benefit of geographical ignorance is that if the place you get to is revolting it is no let down, while if it is ravishing it will be doubly so by being unexpected.

The vegetable attitude is also recommended to those travelling to elaborately organized festivals of any kind. My working rule is that the more glittering the prospect, the more detailed the programme and the more closely scheduled the events, the less are participants likely to show up, the more are events likely to be scrapped, the less likely it is that the hotel into which you have been booked has ever heard of you. You should treat the programme as a charming gesture to what might have been, adopt complete cynicism towards all arrangements purported to have been made on your behalf and yet allow no shred of that cynicism to strain your relationship with your hosts.

These thoughts were uppermost in my mind last week when I went to Yugoslavia as the guest of the Modfest organizers. My ticket said Zagreb: the flight number was for Zagreb; the checking in counter never said it was Zagreb. In fact Zagreb airport was closed for repairs. The plane was due to touch down at Ljubljana and go on to Belgrade. Since I did not know whether Zagreb was actually Belgrade, or even Ljubljana, I was unmoved by what was said to me. I was told that the plane was closed for repairs. The plane was due to touch down at Ljubljana and go on to Belgrade. Since I did not know whether Zagreb was actually Belgrade, or even Ljubljana, I was unmoved by what was said to me.

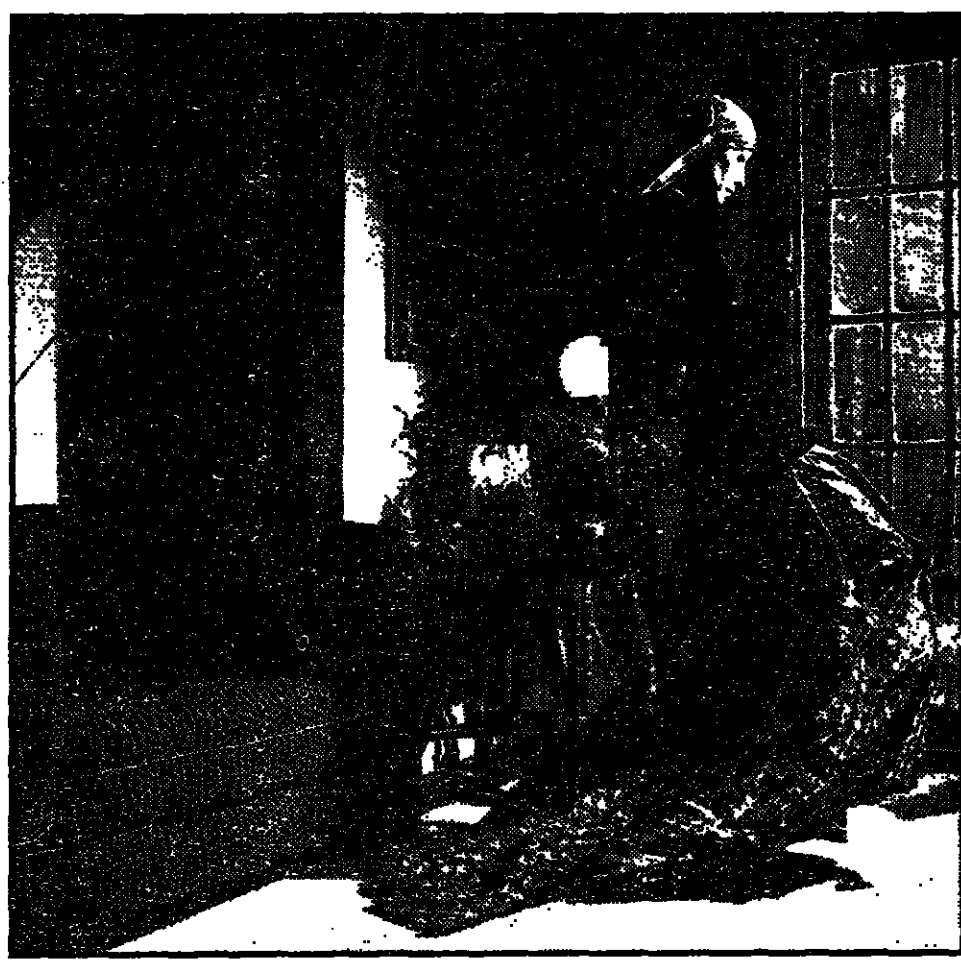
The plane was clean, if a trifle shabby, the colours faded, but it was a British extensive use of peacock blue, orange and old gold. The service was very friendly though I do not think it would be too great a gesture to western decadence to advise staff that gin and tonic is not the same as gin and aqua mineral. (I observed that Schweppes tonic water and Coca Cola were both much in evidence at the resort.)

When we got to Trogir it was late, there was a delay over my room, and I hardly moved from my neutral travelling mind before dressing up for a fashion show. When I engaged normal gear, I opened my eyes to one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen.

We were sitting in the main square of Trogir, which is tiny and surrounded by the churches and houses and towers and arches of immense antiquity. Above us hung the warm, black velvet night; the model girls leaned from the windows of the house which formed a backdrop for the show. Bill Gibb's beauties in their gold lace fuchsia and gold mesh snoods looking for all the world like Romeo and Juliet characters.

The programme had listed a cornucopia collection of designers due to show, but a number were not there. I was interested to see good knitwear from Yugoslavia's Marija Varesko; technically adept and pretty embroidery and perforated leather from Magdalena Igar, of Poland, and some excellent potential evening dresses from Zubal Yorgancioglu, of Turkey (readers may remember my mention of Turkish fashion from Amsterdam menswear show). Britain's Thea Porter and Bill Gibb were both in fine form. Both have shown at the Modfest before and both confess that it was partially the loveliness of the place and the fun of the occasion which brought them back.

But since fashion reflects people's attitudes, I was as interested in watching the audience as the show. What the solid people of Trogir liked best on each occasion were long crepe dresses with a certain amount of beading. As high fashion, Guy Laroche of Paris, Balmain of Rome, and the local boy Rikard Gumzej seemed to me



Photographs by Willie Christie

The new coat (top): Having looked in despair at the ballooning coats for autumn, so long and so wide they need to be worn by six foot Amazons; having reported the big news of the cape from couture only to find that the capes of which England is capable might suit Sherlock Holmes, Dick Turpin plus his horse, or a Tyrolean yodelling contest, but not the smart town dresser, I have discovered what I believe is the new coat. Neat, pretty, long, young, it is the shirtwaist shape which has been in the doldrums for years and never looked quite like this anyway. Jean and Martin Pallant in cranberry plaid wool (they have also done the same idea in plain rector or very fine tulle in September. Shoes from the St Laurent Rive Gauche shop, 113 New Bond Street.

The trained dress: Pioneered by Bill Gibb—who says he met some opposition—here by Jean and Martin Pallant in dogtooth silk fowered with a shirred black velvet blazer, prismatic crystal buttons, pure silk crepe de chine black blouse with tiny rows of suit to match the vivid green and red of the skirt. Not recommended to wear with partner who has not seen his toes lately. Details of both designs from Jean and Martin Pallant, 198a London Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey (01-549 3555).

More than a trifle mundane, and Gumzej's colours crude while the other two were inspired. But there is no doubt that to a number of the audience they represented the acme of glamour and chic. There was a certain amount of discussion about the effect of the more outre clothes in Yugoslavia but I could see little sign of either daintily or disgust as the glitter of the West passed before the audience. Certainly the young men whose voices mingled with such ineffable strength and sweetness as they entertained themselves—and us—under the stars were not slinging about the lack of a Harrods in their town. We all wear blue jeans now.

But the real place for local style was the beach. Spotless, buoysant, deep and turquoise, the Adriatic lapped at the bottom of the hotel garden, and I have good news for all bathers: Not only is the swimming fabulous, but anyone who has hesitated for aesthetic reasons from showing herself in a bathing suit—may, a bikini—should go at once at Trogir. While local journalists inquired about my (decadent?) attitudes to The String, a sort of cache-sexe sized bathing suit from Brazil which is now sweeping America, I countered inquiries as to where to purchase la mode daintily which was all around me. Honestly, if the good ladies on the beach could have flown into the air and hovered with a restraining string round the ankle they would have formed a useful camouflage for aerial attack.

I am convinced that the concept of what is or is not proper depends on your body. At no distance from the jetty some of the girls had abandoned the tops of their bikinis, and sported in the water like little typhs, as innocent to my mind as the barber in that picture "September Morn" which caused so much fuss when published in American Vogue in 1913.

The most useful piece of local-grown apparel is undoubtedly the footwear the women have for work—something between a lacrosse boot and ghillie shoe, with half-moons removed from heel, insteps and

tos. It comes in navy or white canvas and would be a most handy support for sagging ankles in a hot climate.

The most useful piece of imported style I can relate is that of the beach cover-up. In fact you could walk through the hotel in your bathing suit quite freely, and lunch in the restaurant in the minimum of extra cover. But what most caught my eye were three new ways of tying just simple lengths of cloth—batik prints look best—into classic robes. For men, you pull a tuft of cloth through both first tie it at the waist, tightly lapping the end under and leaving a waterfall of border pattern down the front fullness. For girls, the same technique but tied at strapless top level and either floor or knee length. Most original from Bali, you put the length of fabric round your backside and just twist the tie top corners across your chest and tie them behind the neck.

Paco Rabanne had sent some of his ironmongery dresses but never got there himself. The two points from his (read but) speech which interested me were that fashion is always young because now married couples have to face a much longer period together, and since marriage is not a natural state and man wants young women, the wife has to try to keep youthful in dress. Then he said that skirt lengths reflect the way we feel—short when we are confident, longer when in doubt.

When a country becomes more confident and prosperous it begins to expect the fundamentals—food, shelter, clothes—to be a little more than just adequate. I should say that this is the feeling which motivates Yugoslavia's desire to make its fashion less functional and more attractive. The textile industry is quite important, there is a quarry of craft embroidery, but it is essential to introduce top quality design and to make sure that the industry is not based on that short-lived idea of cheap manufacturing resources.



## SPORT

## Cricket

## Pakistan ill used by Lord's and Underwood

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England, with all second

innings wickets in hand, need 60

runs to beat Pakistan.

It was a pity that Pakistan at

Lord's yesterday had happened to

England in Lahore, England would

have felt just as bitterly dis-

appointed and have harboured just

the same grievances as Imtiaz

and his side did by the close of

play last night. On a pitch which

had been inadequately covered

against the rain they lost their last

seven second innings wickets for

53 runs. Their fighting recovery of

Saturday being thus brought to

nought. Left with only 87 to win,

England are already 27 for no

wicket.

It was not the negligence of the

groundsmen (he was up at two

o'clock on Sunday morning trying

to staunch the waters which led to

the trouble. It was because at the

headquarters of the game they

had not planned to play in the

pitch with adequate covers, in spite

of having spent a lot of money in

the way of research.

On Saturday evening, when the

pitch was covered for the week-

end, it was dry and easy. That

is as it should have been when

the match was resumed on most

grounds in England it would have

been instead, the creases at the

pavilion end were soft enough to

hold up play until 5.15, and

enough rain had seeped through

to the pitch for Underwood to

be in his element. As he was

last Thursday evening.

The difference then was that

because of the rather complex

covering regulations for Test

matches, whereby the pitch

remains open until play is called

off for the day, the Pakistanis

could have complained about

incompetence. That was a case

of sheer bad luck. Yesterday it

was not, but had the ground-

smen been better, the Pakistanis

would have been in a better

while it was still dark and damp

in the middle of the day, and it

could be expected that they

would have been in a better

day. There was only a sprinkling

of people on the ground and no

more than a few dozen outside.

And it was obvious already that

there would have to be a long

delay.

But the umpires' obligation on

these occasions is to decide, not

whether it is fair to play but if

it is fit to do so, and there is no

doubt that by a quarter past five,

after a bright and breezy after-

noon, it was, by a long way, the

best time to play. Underwood

had virtually settled the

match.

If England win today, which

only the weather can prevent, it

will be a pyrrhic victory. Both

sides will know their supporters

too, that the series will be judged

by what happens at the Oval next

week, when we can but hope for

sunshine and a fair deal for every-

one. Yesterday Wasim Raja and

Mushaq were the 25 minutes

wearing off. They had added 115

when Wasim Raja was caught,

left-handed, at short leg.

Asi Iqbal, who with Imtiaz,

had spent half an hour in the

middle during an afternoon inspec-

tion, presumably to decide, not

umpires to be swayed by the in-

justices of playing, was caught at

short leg, at the same time.

Round the bat were five eager

and expectant fielders as Pakistan

disintegrated from 192 for three to

24, at a cost of 25 minutes.

Only Mushaq clung on for

long. He batted for 75 minutes

yesterday, not least because he

began most of the time at the

other end to Underwood. This

was not the best of tactics for

Pakistan, but it was a better

defensive technique than any of

the others. Few batsmen have a

better sense of timing than a

batter who is not batting.

Had he made a point of trying to

keep Underwood at bay himself

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batter who is not batting.

Had he made a point of trying to

keep Underwood at bay himself

round the wicket, they would

have benefited from that. But as

he does in these conditions,

Underwood bowled cruelly well.

In 11.5 overs yesterday he took

six wickets for nine runs. His

figures for the match were 13 for

71. Only nine Englishmen have

ever taken more wickets in a Test

match than that. At Lord's only

Hedley Verity, with 15 for 40

against Australia in 1934, has

done so. There was no way of not

feeling sorry for Pakistan. It was

the worst possible luck for them.

Behind me, in the press box,

one of them said it made a

mockery of cricket. He meant, I

think, that it made a mockery of

the convention which says that if

the conditions are playable then

cricket must be played. It was,

I suppose, as much of an an-

noyance to Pakistan as it was

an irritation for Pakistan. Said

an Englishman: "When Under-

wood gets these figures at Lord's

I shall buy you a glass of

champagne." And I will buy him

one, too.

PAKISTAN: First innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Second innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Third innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Fourth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Fifth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Sixth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Seventh innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Eighth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Ninth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Tenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Eleventh innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twelfth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirteenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Fourteenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Fifteenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Sixteenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Seventeenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Eighteenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Nineteenth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twentieth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-first innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-second innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-third innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-fourth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-fifth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-sixth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-seventh innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-eighth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Twenty-ninth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirtieth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-first innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-second innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-third innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-fourth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-fifth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-sixth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-seventh innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-eighth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Thirty-ninth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Fortieth innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Forty-first innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)

Forty-second innings, 140 for 3

in 19.5 overs (19.5 overs)



Derek Underwood: match analysis of 13 wickets for 71.

## Somerset gain slightly on Worcestershire

By Alan Gibson

Worcestershire

Somerset

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## Appointments Vacant so on page 10

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Application forms: Secretary, Meat Research Institute, Langford, Bristol BS18 7DY.

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Have you considered youth work? Are you over 23, a self-starter, bright, articulate, practical, get on well with young people, and have a genuine interest in taking the rough with the smooth? If so, we can give you the grounds for a career in Youth Work.

After a successful year or two with us in central London we will recommend you for a complete training in the world of youth work. During your time with us you will receive a salary of £1,500 per annum plus board and accommodation.

Telephone Bob Clarke, 373 2260

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We are seeking a young man or woman (18-25) with some commercial experience to act as General Administrator for a busy but interesting office. The applicant must have a pleasant personality, be hard working and be conscientious. Freedom to an unknown world. The job involves contact with all aspects of commercial life. Success and promotion are guaranteed. Starting salary negotiable.

Ring Jim Bristow, 734 0911  
DRAKE PERSONNEL

#### CAREER SUCCESS I

DEPENDS upon using your talents in work which satisfies. Our Guidance Service helps you to choose the RIGHT Career and Qualifications.

CAREER ANALYSTS.  
90 Gloucester Pl., W.1.  
01-935 5462, 24 hrs.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS required

for interesting posts in Registrar's Office. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first or upper second class honours degree, starting salary according to qualifications and experience but for entry to the H.S.O. scale, applicants must have at least two years' postgraduate research experience.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### RESEARCH OFFICER

required by British Institute of Management. Candidates should have a diploma or degree in economics, sociology or business studies and have at least two years' postgraduate research experience in a post involving research and report writing. The work will involve carrying out surveys and writing reports on a variety of subjects. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first or upper second class honours degree, starting salary according to qualifications and experience but for entry to the H.S.O. scale, applicants must have at least two years' postgraduate research experience.

Applications to: Mr. J. M. Booth, JMB Associates Ltd., c/o 19 Green Lane, Oxhey, Watford, Herts.

#### RESTAURANT MANAGER

A friendly and energetic young man (18-25) with some commercial experience to act as Restaurant Manager for a busy but interesting office. The applicant must have a pleasant personality, be hard working and be conscientious. Freedom to an unknown world. The job involves contact with all aspects of commercial life. Success and promotion are guaranteed. Starting salary negotiable.

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#### A STAR IN TOWN

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A man of woman with experience in this field and fluent French can earn up to £3,000 with this international group based in South Kensington.

Please listen on 499 6958 but do not speak.

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We are international consulting engineers, with offices in SW London, and would like to discuss career opportunities, with salaries c. £4,500 p.a. and good fringe benefits, which we can offer sound men in the HVAC field. Qualified engineers who wish to consolidate and expand their experience on interesting projects should write in confidence giving details of education, training and experience to Box 1585 D, The Times.

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The following is merely a sample from our current vacancies register.  
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Can we help you to find a more rewarding career position? For immediate interview, call: Peter Conroy, A.I.B., BANKING DIVISION, Lloyds Executive.

#### LLOYDS BROKERS

have two vacancies for CLERICAL ASSISTANTS male or female. Age range 19-26. Minimum 2 years' insurance (non-life) experience. Knowledge of cargo and/or marine insurance. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first or upper second class honours degree, starting salary according to qualifications and experience but for entry to the H.S.O. scale, applicants must have at least two years' postgraduate research experience.

TELEPHONE MR. J. L. JOSE. 01-778 7878

#### INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Europe, N.A., Africa, Australia, etc., opportunities, permanent/temporary, in the public and private sectors. Write for details Dept. 1, plus large fee to International Staff Review, 28 King's Road, SW3 4HP.

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SALESMAN EXCEPTIONAL SALARY dependent upon age (20-28), experience and ability. Post offered by world famous Sherry Shippers — London Office.

Aligned trade contacts important though you have no experience not essential. Please write giving Curriculum Vitae, present salary and incentives plus salary required to — The Personnel Director, 47 Reeves Street, London W.1.

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, which are available on request.

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£7,000-£10,000 PLUS CAR

RAPIDLY EXPANDING SOFTWARE COMPANY—PART OF A LARGE INTERNATIONAL GROUP

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CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED  
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### LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET

#### CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate experience for the post of

## ASSISTANT TOWN CLERK

becoming vacant in October 1974. Salary in P.O. range 2a/b (£4,335-£5,223 per annum, including London Weighting). In addition, a Threshold Agreement allowance at present £125.26 per annum is payable. Casual user car allowance.

Among other duties the person appointed will be responsible to the Chief Executive and Town Clerk for the co-ordination of Forward Planning and for the work of certain Committees. Staff restaurant. Additional day's leave at Bank Holidays.

Housing accommodation or 100% housing loan can be provided and separation allowance and 75% of removal expenses can be paid in an approved case.

Application forms obtainable from the undersigned (quoting reference 7) and must be returned by 9th September, 1974.

R. H. WILLIAMS,  
Chief Executive and Town Clerk.  
Town Hall, The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4 4BG

### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

## SENIOR WORK RESEARCH OFFICER (PRODUCTION ENGINEERING)

Applications are invited for a post of Senior Work Research Officer in the newly formed Work Research Unit of the Department of Employment, based in London. The function of the Unit is to carry out research and provide consultancy to organisations on the design of jobs and the organisation of work with a view to increasing the job satisfaction of employees. The Unit will encourage participation and involvement in work by the application of principles derived from social sciences with due regard to their compatibility with technical requirements. The professional staff will be drawn from a wide range of disciplines and backgrounds including occupational psychology, industrial sociology, ergonomics, engineering and industrial relations.

The immediate requirement of the Unit is for an engineer who can analyse jobs and work systems from a technical view point. Experience of research in production engineering techniques would be desirable and some familiarity with operational research and ergonomics would be an advantage although persons with other sets of relevant skills will be considered. Working experience in industry would be a further advantage.

The appointment will be unestablished and for a period of 3 years initially, with the possibility of extension for a further 2 years.

Salary scale (national) £4,360 to £5,775 plus £228 Inner London weighting and the current threshold supplement of £104 p.a.

Non-contributory pensions scheme.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained from Mr. C. H. Acres, Department of Employment (Ref. 836) 12 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LL. Closing date for receipt of applications 27 August 1974.

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BRUSSELS c. £5,000

A young qualified ACCOUNTANT is required by our client, in a major Manufacturing Marketing group. His responsibility will include sales and financial analysis of operating results for approximately 14 operating companies in Europe as well as direct responsibility in these areas for at least two of these companies. He will travel frequently in Europe and must have a good command of French and English. Commercial experience and French are not essential for this position.

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The London office of this company (est. 1889) has been operating for 18 years and has an attractive opportunity for a man in his early twenties to join their expanding Machinery and Electronics trading department.

The job entails travel inside the U.K. and occasionally some travel abroad. The successful applicant will be asked to handle several existing lines of business and will assist in development of new trade. The responsibilities of and rewards for the job will increase as a result of successful effort.

Suitable candidates will have the following qualifications:  
(1) Good academic record, possibly to degree level.  
(2) One or two years' commercial experience.  
(3) A keen interest in international affairs.  
(4) Some knowledge of engineering and electronics will be of value but not essential.

Starting salary will be negotiable up to £2,500 (plus annual bonus), depending on qualifications and experience. Full details of career and personal history in writing to:

The Secretary  
KANEMATSU-GOSHO LTD.  
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ALANGATE LEGAL STAFF have many years' experience dealing with most firms of solicitors in London and the U.K. enabling us to give a unique private service to all solicitors and other legal staff from outside firms who are looking for partners looking for partners in the legal field. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first or upper second class honours degree, starting salary according to qualifications and experience but for entry to the H.S.O. scale, applicants must have at least two years' postgraduate research experience.

Interested parties should write to: Mr. J. M. Booth, JMB Associates Ltd., c/o 19 Green Lane, Oxhey, Watford, Herts.

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A. L. vacancy for person experienced particularly in cargo defence and charterparty work. Legal qualifications an advantage but not essential. Box 1496 D, The Times.

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ALANGATE LEGAL STAFF have many years' experience dealing with most firms of solicitors in London and the U.K. enabling us to give a unique private service to all solicitors and other legal staff from outside firms who are looking for partners looking for partners in the legal field. The successful candidate will be expected to have a first or upper second class honours degree, starting salary according to qualifications and experience but for entry to the H.S.O. scale, applicants must have at least two years' postgraduate research experience.

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A.C.A.'s and Finalists wanted urgently for 50 temporary assignments. Tel. John Walker, 01-236 0025.

ARTICLED CLERKS to start this autumn for leading firms in London and nationwide. Also Transfers seeking career experience. (no fee) Write to: Mr. J. M. Booth, JMB Associates Ltd., c/o 19 Green Lane, Oxhey, Watford, Herts.

£5,000 NED. offered by International Co. to young qual. man with knowledge of insurance accounting and ability to manage Accounts Div. of their London subsidiary. Exciting career prospects. I.C.S., 378 5951.

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**Women's Appointments**  
**so on pages 10 & 21**

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**50+50=100% NUMERACY**

We are looking for a strong creature—someone with a very strong sense of responsibility, a keen eye for detail, and a willingness to work hard. You should be a good team player, able to handle pressure, and have a good understanding of numbers. If you are a recent graduate or have some experience in a similar role, we would be interested in hearing from you. Please send your CV to: **Jackie Westwood, LEITRIST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, St. George's House, 125/126 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XJ. Tel: 01-928 0488, ext. 274.**

**YOUNG RECEPTIONIST**  
**FOR CITY OFFICES**

**INTERNATIONAL FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
We have an interesting vacancy for an experienced receptionist at their offices near the Bank. She must be smart, well presented, and preferably aged 20-25. Her duties will involve dealing with clients, making appointments, and handling correspondence. There will be no overtime duties. To the right girl we will offer an excellent negotiable salary, 3 weeks holiday and L.V.s. work a 35 hour week.  
**PLEASE PHONE MRS. L. MARSHALL ON 01-606 8888.**

**FRIENDLY ENTHUSIASTIC INTERVIEWER**

needed to join the team at **PATHFINDERS!**  
specialise in secretarial and general office personnel in all areas of industry and commerce. We need a girl with a friendly, outgoing personality, good communication skills, and a willingness to learn. Please send your CV to: **PATHFINDERS BUREAU, 629 3132, 32 Maddox Street, W.1.**

**TIME FOR KNITTING AND NAIL VARNISH!**

receptionist/bookkeeper/secretary must have a dual personality. In the office, you must be efficient, organised, and a good team player. In the evening, you must be a social butterfly, able to knit and do your nails. We are looking for a girl who can do both. Please send your CV to: **RECEPTIONIST, BRARY ASSISTANT TO E1500, 100 Fleet Street, E.C.4, 3.35.6133.**

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In our Head Office at Marble Arch we require a young woman to assist in the management of our self-administered Pension Fund.  
**If you are:**  
\* Aged 25-35.  
\* Have previous experience of Pensions work or Insurance.  
**And looking for:**  
\* A weekly salary.  
\* 4 weeks' holiday per year.  
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**Then for an application form write giving brief details to:**  
**Angela Pratt, C & A Modes, 117 Park Street, London, W1A 2AX.**



**TON KEYNES ELOPMENT CORPORATION**  
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**SUPERVISOR FOR CENTRAL SERVICES SECRETARIAL UNIT**

**E1,917-£2,532 (under review) plus threshold agreement of £104.40**  
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**EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT**  
**IT'S NEW, IT'S EXCITING AND IT NEEDS YOU!**

Are you an Executive Secretary who is a cut above the rest? Do you feel that you could be developed to take executive responsibility? Are you good at handling people, even temperamental showbiz and sporting personalities? Would you like to work in a fast-moving, exclusive environment where no two days are the same? If so, the Managing Director of our new Financial Services Division (to be located in Mayfair) would like to meet you.  
Salary will be negotiable but will not be less than £2,500 plus the usual benefits.  
Write now, giving sufficient details of your background to convince us that you have the experience and personality to meet our requirements.  
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Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore Companies which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position No. Supervisor.

**CLERK**

We are a Professional firm with offices close to Moorgate and Bank stations and urgently require a female Computer Input Clerk.  
**If you have previous experience, good—if not, but are good at figures and can turn out neat accurate work we can train you. For more details about salary and conditions, etc.**  
**PHONE MRS. L. MARSHALL ON 01-606 8888.**

**SOCIAL HOSTESS ACAPULCO**

For leading hotel in Acapulco, Mexico, 25-35 years. Experience in public relations, fluent in Spanish, English and third language. Send resume with recent photo to: **Mr. Fritz Christen, Director of Operations Latin America, RAMADA INTERNATIONAL, P.O. Box 590, Phoenix, Arizona 85001 U.S.A.**

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with good secretarial background but looking for something more than a mere secretary. Apply to: **Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 Regent Street, London, W.1.**

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WE ARE LOOKING FOR PERSONAL SECRETARIES FOR OUR SENIOR ADMINISTRATORS IN WESTMINSTER AND CENTRAL LONDON.  
Our responsibilities cover the whole of British industry and commerce, with all the international implications that this involves. Our Personal Secretaries run their own offices, meet a variety of people, and enjoy immense scope in their work. This ranges from confidential matters to important news stories, from parliamentary and ministerial matters to public enquiries, the marine and aerospace industries, the Queen's Award to Industry and exports. From company case histories and regional developments to international trade agreements and conferences.  
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**Qualifications**  
Although we appreciate experience and ability, and reward it with extra allowances on top of the basic salary, we are also looking for future potential. At least 18 with minimum speeds of 100 wpm shorthand and 40 wpm typing. Starting salaries can range from over £1,800 to over £2,000 plus proficiency payments.  
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**MISS J. K. BRYANT, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, ROOM 447 185, SANCTUARY BUILDINGS, 20 GREAT SMITH STREET, LONDON SW1P 3DS. TELEPHONE 01-224 7877. Ext. 3090 or 3613.**  
**Department of Industry Department of Trade**

**MODERN AFRICAN ART**

**THE JOB:** To locate suitable orders for authentic African Art. Will necessitate travel and negotiating at top level mainly with trade.  
**THE COMPANY:** A brand new venture to establish a market for paintings and sculpture of successful African artists.  
**THE WOMAN:** Self-motivated and ambitious and preferably a modern thinker. Knowledge in art is a modern art desirable. Age not so important as desire to succeed.  
**THE REWARDS:** In excess of £2,500 p.a. Commission on sales and opportunity to participate in equity for right person.  
**TELEPHONE OR WRITE:** **R. S. Robinson, Managing Director, SESCO (SECURITY) LIMITED, Jubilee Works, Chapel Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1TX. Tel: 01-572 2685.**

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**Ring Leigh Roberts on 584 3615**

**GRADUATE GIRLS**

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**DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY**  
Required for the Department of Physics whose duties will include the publication of the Royal Society's journal. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department's secretarial services. She will be required to have a good knowledge of the department's work and to be able to communicate effectively with staff and students. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Applications should be sent to: **Professor E. J. Bury, Department of Physics, Chelsea College, University of London, SW6 6PH.**

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Now is the time girl. The time to get into an exciting job which you'll really enjoy.  
**Arthur Andersen & Co., an international firm of Accountants and Management Consultants, in the City, have vacancies ideal for career-minded girls.**  
**Ideal for you perhaps?**  
**We require:**  
**SECRETARY for Management Consultancy.** Partner level shorthand/auditing. Age up to 27. Salary up to £2,300 p.a.  
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**EXPERIENCED SCHEDULE TYPIST** willing to learn magnetic card or tape machine. Age 18-35. Salary up to £1,850 p.a.  
The hours are 37 1/2 per day but flexible by arrangement, and we offer generous company benefits including L.V.s.  
**So ring us now girls—the time is right.**  
**Ring 01-506 8080 and ask for Mrs. Laidlaw.**  
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**DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY**  
Required for the Department of Physics whose duties will include the publication of the Royal Society's journal. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department's secretarial services. She will be required to have a good knowledge of the department's work and to be able to communicate effectively with staff and students. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Applications should be sent to: **Professor E. J. Bury, Department of Physics, Chelsea College, University of London, SW6 6PH.**

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# Why Britain must cut living standards by 10 per cent

What the motto on the facsimile means is anybody's guess. *Puissima* is a superlative unknown to any of my dictionaries. Perhaps it means "Some scholarship is more painstaking than others."

CHRISTIANS IN THIS HEADLINE  
the Surrey Daily Advertiser  
LIBRARY BODY'S  
HEAD.  
PH

\_\_\_\_\_





## A FRAMEWORK FOR CYPRUS

The Cyprus crisis has now reached a critical point. On the land itself sporadic fighting continues; it could flare up into serious conflict at any moment. Greece is deploying her forces if for war and contemplating an appeal to the United Nations, which could raise the international temperature by several degrees. Turkey is consolidating her hold on Cypriot territory. Britain is reinforcing her sovereign bases on the island, rather to give extra protection to bases themselves or to be in a better position to contribute to the United Nations force. In the main speech-making over Mr Callaghan has put forward suggestions to the participants, and the point of make or break has been reached.

By this afternoon we ought to know whether the conference can produce a framework of agreement sufficient to keep the peace for a few more weeks while the details are filled in, or whether the whole situation will be thrown again into the melting pot with unforeseeable and obviously uncontrollable consequences. It is very important for everyone that the framework could hold. In the short time left the fragile Governments of Greece and Turkey should see

that neither could expect to improve its position by a trial of strength or indeed by any means other than further talks.

An agreement should not be impossible. The outline is already visible. All parties to the talks now agree that Cyprus must be one whole sovereign and independent country. It should not be partitioned and it cannot be united with either Greece or Turkey. Nor can it be wholly aligned with one or the other, or with any major power.

Everyone also agrees that the 1960 Constitution had shortcomings that need to be remedied. It did not give sufficient assurance of security to either the Greek or the Turkish Cypriots; it left the Turkish communities feeling underprivileged, yet gave their leaders a power of veto that annoyed the Greek communities. It left the Turkish government feeling less able than the Greek government to protect its kith and kin in Cyprus, and it left the Turkish Cypriots feeling correspondingly exposed.

Given this basically common view of the problem it should be possible for the ministers in Geneva to instruct officials to get on with the job of working out the details of a new constitution with new safeguards. Meanwhile

it should also be possible to continue easing the present situation on the island by consolidating the cease-fire, exchanging prisoners, and relieving the suffering of the wretched people caught in enclaves and between firing lines. The Greeks have set a very good example in this respect and the Turks should follow suit, for the Turks will bear a very heavy responsibility if the present fragile arrangements break down.

But the fact that agreement is possible does not mean that it is inevitable. Optimism is bound to be tinged with caution. The Greek and Turkish Governments are both under severe pressure at home with powerful armies breathing down their necks and public opinion in a volatile state. Both need to bring home something that can be made to look like a victory, yet neither wants the consequences of humiliating the other. The Greek government might not survive a serious setback in Cyprus, and even the Turkish government might not be able to order its troops out of Cyprus without showing very visible gains. With their own survival at stake their room for manoeuvre is narrow. But if Mr Callaghan has built them the right bridge it may be just broad enough.

## DRUMBUIE AND AFTER

would be wrong on the evidence of yesterday's ministerial statements and press inferences to say that the Department of Energy and the Scottish Office are at odds over the plan to allow oil platforms to be built, but they are certainly emphasizing different sides of the argument.

Mr Varley, the Energy Secretary, is able to say that a shortage of sites for construction is not a reason (yet) for the early stages in the timetable for exploitation of North Sea oil. He is very anxious that it should not come one; and he has a double lance-of-payments reason for concern. If a lack of suitable sites drives the construction companies to go abroad for their oil platform there is a loss of 5-60m worth of business for British industry for each major platform with a corresponding addition to the deficit in the trade balance. If a lack of sites were to cause a delay in delivery, there would be a heavy balance payments penalty for each platform delayed.

To ensure that these consequences do not follow, Mr Varley hopes that five sites on the west of Scotland be taken into public ownership for platform construction—enough it is said to meet the industry's requirements. They would be parcelled out to the construction companies. The advantages of this way of proceeding are that the work would be concentrated in a few areas, the industry could have confidence in sites would be available, and that control could be exercised

over development and ultimate restoration. These conditions are in fact obtainable under existing planning laws; the mere act of public ownership does little extra to secure them. The public ownership part of Mr Varley's plan looks more like a particular application of the Labour Government's general intention to do as much with all development land; although it is not made clear whether the land for its purposes will be acquired at existing use value or development value.

Mr Ross, the Secretary of State for Scotland, meanwhile points to the environmental and social side of the coin. By rejecting the application for construction to the Condeesp design at Drumbuie in Wester Ross he risks incurring one or other of the possibilities Mr Varley is so anxious to avoid: either that delivery of some deep-water concrete platforms will be delayed, or that they will go abroad for fabrication.

Nevertheless his decision is the right one, and to be applauded. That site, inalienably the property of the National Trust of Scotland, badly served with landward communications, of the highest scenic value, and inhabited by a small community which would have suffered disintegration under the impact of such brutal industrialization, was totally unsuitable in every respect, except its almost unique combination of deep water and flat littoral strip. By granting on

the same day permission for an extension of the construction site at Ardyne Point, in the Firth of Clyde, Mr Ross has illustrated what he now declares to be his general approach. He will look favourably on technically suitable sites which can draw on existing sources of labour and make use of existing infrastructure and services; and look with corresponding disfavour on applications for sites which lack those advantages.

It remains, however, far from clear how the Varley strategy for getting on with it is going to fit in with the Ross intentions of choosing the right places. It is said that the method of obtaining planning approval for the use of the five new platform sites will continue to be governed by the Planning Acts. The Government does not propose as the previous government did when it lost patience with the Drumbuie proceedings, expressly to curtail normal planning procedures and opportunities for objection. All the same it is not easy to see how those procedures can have much reality when the applicant is one government department and the ultimate adjudicator another; or, if it is left to the construction companies to make application, when it is known that the application cannot succeed without the backing of the Energy Department.

Yet it is as important as ever that the developer's, or the department's, case for projects of such size and environmental impact should be publicly tested by cross-examination before an independent auditor before they are allowed to go ahead.

## ETTER AN AXE THAN SNIPPING SCISSORS

ed by economic difficulties, Chancellors of the Exchequer resist the temptation to cut down on spending by the Ministry of Defence. In the first it is popular, or rather it is not unpopular, because only three services and a small number of left-wing MPs seem to actually like it. In the second place it seems easy to leave. After all, does it really

or two more for a new state—especially when the old are not visibly sinking? The Army shelve the odd for a new barracks block or RAF run as efficiently as despite the loss of a few sequential spares? No one actually have lost anything, services will just have to a little bit longer—and that time the chances of breaking out are remote enough anyway. Indeed within certain limits are reasonable arguments. Late, however, they have peddled off the tongue too easily too often, and the concern resented by the House of Commons Expenditure Committee in its latest report is timely and

need to retain armed services one acknowledges the need for those services to be well equipped and efficient, with a high state of morale. Otherwise there is an imperfect argument for having them at all. Yet the three services have recently had to absorb four cuts totalling £300m during which time their commitments, far from diminishing, have actually grown (eg, Cyprus).

The operational efficiency of the services has probably not so far been affected. But if the continual snip-snip of the Treasury scissors goes on it will soon start to cut into muscle not fat. Moreover the morale of the armed forces will not remain high if they continue to be regarded, by the Labour Party in theory and by both parties in practice, as sacrificial lambs in times of economic trouble.

This is not to say that there are not areas of defence spending which could be reduced without courting national disaster. The present Government's promise to reduce defence spending was unrolled in its manifesto in the manner of one offering John the Baptist's head upon a platter—although it was so carefully worded that almost anyone could

read in it the answer to his prayer. But when stripped of the politically motivated trimmings the idea of conducting a thoroughgoing review of Britain's defence commitments is in fact a very sensible one which, if completed with as much care as it has been described, could leave the services stronger rather than weaker, more precisely geared to likely future needs.

As the Expenditure Committee suggests the Ministry of Defence is to some extent culpable for distributing the cuts in the way that it does—that is, by deferring or cancelling new contracts, instead of sitting back and looking at the plant as a whole and then cutting off not several promising buds but one whole branch. Given the job of saving a certain amount, the axe may in the end be less cruel than the scissors, if swung in the right direction. But the chief fault must lie with successive Governments for looking at the problems of defence and its financing with too little energy and in insufficient depth. Mr Mason has promised not to make the same mistake this time. One can only hope that the Expenditure Committee's report is an unnecessary reminder.

## urches in Russia

in the Reverend Oesreichner. Your valuable report on the 10th Council of Churches and an rights (August 5) may give to one unfortunate misconception. I did not wish to give the impression that the Russian WCC is that body strongly critical of the human rights situation in the Soviet Union. What is true is that in a monolithic Leninist society churches are under immense pressure to support state policies. Church leaders prepared to official positions have any of being allowed to represent church abroad. There is no doubt that both their

Christian faith and their loyalty as Soviet citizens are genuine and sincere.

These men know only too well that life at home is far from ideal for Christians and other non-communists. As one of them put it to me: "A man does not need to be told by his friends that he has a toothache." So the danger always exists that if the WCC speaks too strongly, Russian and some other East European churches may be forbidden to go on sharing in the WCC's work. This is not, to my knowledge, a threat on their part but a sober recognition of the pressures on all non-communist sections of the peoples of the USSR.

On the positive side it needs to be said that many East European churches in the WCC are now taking

an active interest in human rights and are making a positive contribution. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not solely concerned with the civil liberties associated with liberal democracy but also with man's social rights: the right to eat and to work, the right to leisure and to a home, the right to be cared for when sick or old. That human rights are indivisible is a lesson that has to be learnt not only in the Soviet Union but in many parts of what is selfrighteously and quite inaccurately called the "free world". At least some of the learning is being stimulated by the WCC.

Yours sincerely,  
PAUL OESTREICHER,  
40 Dartmouth Row, SE10.  
August 5.

## Amendments to Trade Union Act

From the Secretary of State for Employment

Sir, I am naturally gratified that Mr Jim Prior on behalf of the official Opposition should express his support for our Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, the measure which effectively repeals the Industrial Relations Act of 1971, and my rejoicing is increased by the recognition that as recently as May 7 Mr Prior and the official Opposition voted against the principle of the Bill on the Second Reading.

However, it is evident also that Mr Prior does not appreciate the meaning of the amendments to our Act which he and his associates carried against the Government—here he may be excused since most of those amendments are shockingly obscure in their drafting and possible effect—and the role which the Tory majority in the House of Lords played in the affair.

It is just not true, as Mr Prior correctly implies in reference to the so-called "Lever" amendments, that the Tory majority in the Lords gave the House of Commons the opportunity to reconsider verdicts originally reached by such narrow majorities. That is what they were intended to do by Lord Shepherd and the Labour peers, but Lord Hailsham rejected the suggestion, and the result is that the so-called "Lever" amendments now appear on the Statute Book in a form which is indefensible, apart even from any disputes about the merits of the issues involved.

At least three of the other "Opposition" amendments also suffer from a similar obscurity, the most important of which Mr Prior does not mention at all. They deal with the question of contracts of employment and commercial contracts; here specifically the Donovan Commission and most of the bodies which made recommendations to it called for greater precision in the definition of the term "contract". It seems, the Tory Opposition and the Liberal Opposition and the Tory majority in the Lords joined together to perpetuate confusion. Of course, our Trade Union and Labour Relations Act remains a good one, despite these deficiencies; but it would have been better still if the House of Lords "revision" had not resulted in these particular obfuscations, all of which must be removed when we have a full majority for social justice and legal clarity in the Commons. Yours, etc,  
MICHAEL FOOT,  
8 St James's Square, SW1.  
August 12.

## Curbing football hooligans

From Mr David Mathieson  
Sir, In his feature (The Times, August 7), about the concern felt by judges and magistrates at the lack of facilities for dealing with "football hooligans", Marcel Berling omitted to mention the possibility of Community Service Orders. The 1972 Criminal Justice Act introduced the Community Service Order for an experimental period of two years as from January 1, 1973, into six pilot areas. The interest in these areas have recently been published—and all indicate that Community Service Orders can be a practical and positive alternative to custodial sentences.

The Home Office views the experimental scheme very favourably and it is hoped that the availability of Community Service Orders may be extended to more areas in the foreseeable future. So it is hoped that judges and magistrates will consider making use of Community Service Orders (when they become available) in appropriate cases—including football hooligans—which may hitherto have been thought to require a custodial sentence. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID MATHIESON, Chairman, Sub-Committee, National Association of Probation Officers,  
5 Derby Lane, Liverpool.  
August 7.

## Investment of savings

From Sir Dan Mason  
Sir, I agree with Lady Burton (August 10) that the money from savings invested in a building society or insurance company should not be classified as "unearned income". Should not this also be the case when savings are invested in unit trusts or shares? DAN MASON,  
Chateaux House,  
Norton St Philip, Bath.  
August 10.

## Barefoot doctors

From Mr Caspar Brook  
Sir, Dr Rickards suggests (August 2) that 80 per cent of illnesses could be treated by an army of barefoot doctors like those in China who receive only a few weeks' training and whose medical work part time and without extra pay.

Probably 99 per cent of family planning work could be done by ordinary people after a short training. To achieve this the most popular of the oral contraceptives—there is no scientific objection to this in the light of available information, not least the report on a rigorous investigation of 35,000 women years of oral contraceptive usage recently published by the Royal College of General Practitioners.

The benefits would be enormous. More women would use the pill; there would be fewer unplanned pregnancies; doctors would be freed to concentrate their scarce and high cost skills on difficult "medical" cases—some might even emigrate to doctor-starved countries and so contribute to the improvement of their fellow-men's lot. Yours faithfully,  
CASPAR BROOK,  
Reform Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1.  
August 2.

## Wealth tax proposals and farmers

From the President of the Country Landowners Association

Sir, Margaret Stone in her report on the Chancellor's new tax proposals and your second leader, both in Friday's paper, make the same mistake as have most other commentators.

They underestimate the impact of the proposals so far as agriculture is concerned and assume that the Government has done enough by subjecting the tax liability of continuing some relief for full-time working farmers" in replacement of estate duty relief and offering to examine their difficulties over the wealth tax. How can the satisfaction of such consideration be depended upon when para 35 of the Green Paper clearly pre-judges the issue?

Margaret Stone quotes an estimate that only one in four hundred of the adult population would be subject to the wealth tax. I wonder how many people understand that with present methods of valuation for tax a working farmer owning not much more than 100 acres will be liable to wealth tax. If the ratio suggested is correct it calculates that half of those paying wealth tax will be farmers.

Does the Government really intend to disregard the balance of payments and punish home food production in this way?

The CLA will make its business to find out the maximum possible results from anything anybody "hitting" gets you nowhere; you simply do not hit the cow to obtain more milk but treat her kindly and firmly; the hitting is reserved, I am sorry to say, for her brothers the cattle being driven to slaughter!

Thus the wealthy are to be treated if any survive that long after the economic disasters of the past years.

After 40 years connected in no small measure with the savings movements in this country, I am still convinced that you cannot persuade people to save money or preserve their assets, thereby creating wealth, by hitting them; only by encouragement and reasonable rewards. The wealth tax is not a bad idea but it must be applied in a proper manner and not in an aggressive and envious mood.

Yours truly,  
W. PATTINSON, Chairman,  
Lincoln Trustee Savings Bank,  
Saltergate, Lincoln.  
August 8.

## Printing dispute

From Mr N. T. Levison  
Sir, Since yesterday it has been possible to read a Green Paper to discuss the discussion of the form of the proposed Wealth Tax and a White Paper which provides "a broad outline" of the Capital Transfer Tax, which is to take effect from a date already four months past. It is not yet possible to read the Finance Act, 1974, which is present specific law. It would be interesting to know by whom, and on what principles, decisions are made as to which Government publications should be given priority at the printers. Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS LEVISON,  
16 Coleman Street,  
EC2.  
August 9.

## Makarios policies

From Mr Desmond Stewart  
Sir, It would be hard to live in a talkative Greek-Cypriot village—as I largely did from 1969 until ten days ago when I drove south to accept the courteous help of the RAF without being aware of the general popularity of President Makarios. His personality and policies appealed to the practical and humane side of the Cypriot character. His combination of political astuteness—in reconciling the presence of British bases with no alignment—with magnanimity—no local newspapers suppressed, no foreign newspapers censored, no death sentences signed, no petty re-naming of "Grivas Avenue", no political threat banned from the parliament—had given the island what will be regretted as a golden age.

A prosperity based on tourism and agriculture made unextreme the two left-wing parties, AKEL and EDEK. Yet the numerically small faction which regarded the President as a tyrant, a betrayer and used terror in an attempt to remove him, posed Makarios with a unique dilemma. In other countries the head of state controls army as well as police. In Cyprus the National Guard and the Cyprus Police and outgunned the British-trained police, was controlled by officers appointed by the Athens junta; these emissaries of a Greater Greece directed and sheltered the terrorists who raided police stations for arms, and repeatedly tried to murder the lawful President.

Because he could not count on the

loyalty of the National Guard, Makarios had little choice but to sanction the creation of a paramilitary police, with its usual temptations to use forceful methods. When the Greek officers ordered their tanks against the presidential palace, all the Cypriots I met attributed the coup either to Athens or to the patrons of Athens, but never to a genuinely Cypriot movement. The news that Makarios had survived was greeted as a miracle while the Turkish invasion proved the lunacy of his supporters.

Immediately after the first cease-fire on July 22 I drove three exhausted Cypriot soldiers from Ayios Epikritos (where the invasion had caught me away from my own village) to their homes in Nicosia. Twice on the journey we had to abandon the car and take refuge from still marauding warplanes. Between these exertions the soldiers vociferously insisted on two points: they loved Makarios and blamed the catastrophe which had cost so many lives on so many foreign troops, the kalamandoules, squids, a current term for mainland Greeks. The fact that no Greek ship or plane had intervened in a Greek-Cypriot tragedy had, for my three passengers and I suspect for most Cypriots, given the coup de grace to the romantic yet lethal ideals of the late General Grivas.

Yours, etc,  
DESMOND STEWART,  
Ilex House,  
Wells next the Sea,  
Norfolk.  
August 6.

absolutely to the students, for whose benefit it exists? Why are the universities less democratic than the rest of the nation?

The answer is not to be found in catchwords or committees. However a university is governed, if it is a community it will prosper; if it becomes an institution it will die. Yours sincerely,  
ROGER BARLOW,  
University of Cambridge,  
Cavendish Laboratory,  
Madingley Road,  
Cambridge.

From Mr A. E. S. White  
Sir, Professor Jones's letter in the issue of August 6 on University discipline makes many valuable points but is it not time that universities said plainly to those students whose object appears to be to destroy that if they do not let the set-up as it is, they are not going to make good for other young men and women who would give their eye-teeth for a university place?

Yours faithfully,  
A. E. S. WHITE,  
25 Rickford's Hill, Aylesbury,  
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## Local finance and inflation

From the Leader of Liverpool City Council

Sir, Your leaders "Battered Councils" (August 6) and "A Welcome Innovation" (August 8) provide an interesting light on two aspects of the same problem.

One of the reasons why there is disaffection with local councils at present is because the adoption of a series of short term expedients by central government, of which the recently announced rate relief is but the latest in a long line, has left local councils in a state of constant uncertainty. This uncertainty inhibits any attempt to make sensible long term decisions, decisions which would help more important as we face up to the problems posed by inflation.

You welcome the introduction of index-linked savings schemes. Mr John Pardo, the Liberal spokesman, eloquently argued the case for index-linked taxation in the debate on the Finance Bill. The merit of both schemes is that they provide a measure of certainty that in the areas concerned values are preserved in real terms.

What is good for the individual would be good for local authorities. Some certainty that their finances would not be affected capriciously by inflation would enable them to order their affairs in a way which would help them regain the rate-payers' confidence.

It was with this in mind that the Liverpool City Council recently called upon the Government to introduce into the system of local government finance the allocation to local authorities of a fixed proportion of direct national taxation for the reason that this would alleviate the effects of inflation by providing increased income from an expanding taxation base. Yours faithfully,  
C. E. CARR,  
Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.

From Mr Richard A. Balfe  
Sir, Correspondence has recently appeared in your columns, some of it from colleagues of mine, on the subject of inflation and the relevance of Parliament. Much of this correspondence I have found to be depressingly negative and it most certainly does not seem to take full account of the considerable help given to London by the present administration.

The Labour Government is composed of ministers from many sections of the Labour Party, with experience at all levels of government. A chairman has been that within their powers and national priorities they have attempted, regardless of their positions to the left or the right of the Labour Party, to give London the assistance which it needs in overcoming its many pressing problems. If examples of polarity are needed within our party, London has reason to be equally grateful to Mr Foot and Mr Crosland.

Inflation is a world-wide problem which can only be marginally affected by any national government. This is not to imply that Government should not attempt to control inflation, but I must respectfully point out that the great majority of the simplistic answers (often from parliamentary aspirants) based on calls for strong government, honest politicians and the like, are in a manner implying that these do not at present exist, are both untrue and a great disservice to Parliament as an institution and similarly to local government. Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD A. BALFE,  
Chairman, Thamesmead Committee,  
County Hall, SE1.

From Mr Eric Simms  
Sir, I was interested to read The Times Diary of August 8 with its account of kestrels in London. In the 19th century, kestrels were said to nest in a ventilator on the facade of the BBC's Langham Hotel in Portland Place. The site became available to the birds through the rusting away of a protective grille in front of the entrance.

In 1963, the cameraman Geoffrey Mulligan actually filmed the adults entering and leaving the nest for a television documentary that I was directing about London's wildlife, called *Concrete Desert*. Unfortunately the ventilator was bricked up during rebuilding work and despite efforts by Mr John Crawley, the Assistant to the Director-General, to get a kestrel box, supplied by Miss Blythe, erected, the BBC's Natural History Unit, fitted to the Langham Hotel at a spot that I suggested the problems of expense and those raised by the Town and Country Planning Act proved insurmountable.

I have this past week been watching two young kestrels in a nest under the eaves of a private house less than five miles from Marble Arch. The site has been used for the past 40 years. In 1973 three young kestrels were taken by professional bird catchers from their elm tree eyrie in Gladstone Park in north-west London.

Twice recently kestrels have swooped on sparrows feeding on my bird table at Dollis Hill where I live, and I once watched a kestrel from my seventh floor office in Villiers House by Ealing Broadway station plane down from my eye-level height to strike a house sparrow feeding in a roadside gutter a quarter of a mile away.

Many nests are on power stations and gas works, in church towers and on structures like the Imperial Institute Tower where two young were reared in 1972 and even on the window ledges of tower blocks. I can remember kestrel nests on the Savoy Hotel and the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. Old carrion roosts nests are often used as well.



## SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will visit the 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles at Aldham, Hampshire, on October 21.

Princess Anne, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, will attend the world premiere of *Juggernaut* in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Odeon, Leicester Square, London, on October 10.

The Governors of Plymouth College announce that Mr Ronald Harry Mercer, formerly Headmaster of Ealing Grammar School, Taunton, has been appointed Headmaster of Plymouth College as from January 1, 1975.

## Birthdays today

Sir John Bunting, 56; Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Burrell, 70; Sir Richard Clarke, 64; Sir John Dykes Bower, 69; Air Vice-Marshal K. V. Garfield, 61; Mr Alfred Blitchcock, 53; Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, 59; Sir James Richards, 67; Lord Sainsbury, 72; Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood, 56; Sir Basil Spence, 67; Sir Humphrey Walcock, 67.

## Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, in HMV Britannia, view the production platform Graythorpe 1, the British Petroleum Forties field, 11; later arrive at Burnham Oil exploration rig Ocean Kookie, 230.

The new seventeenth and eighteenth-century tapestry court, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, London, 11-5.

Second World War aircraft exhibition, Skystruck, Aircraft Museum, Cheltenham, 11-5.

The Queen's Life Guard mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 11.

## Marriages

Mr N. K. Clarkson and Miss H. E. M. Thomas. The marriage took place at Caxton Hall on Friday, August 2, between Mr Nigel Clarkson and Miss Hebe Thomas. A reception was held at 30 Pavilion Road.

Mr T. F. North and Miss S. C. Stover. The marriage took place on Saturday at Leigh Delamere Church of Mr Thomas Frederick North, only son of Mr and Mrs Roger North of Roughton Hall, Leicestershire, and Miss Sally Catherine Stover, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Miles Stover and Mrs Stover of Leigh Delamere House, Chippingham, Wiltshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her grandfather, Colonel Hugh Mackenzie, was attended by Miss Emily, Miss Flora and Miss Bonnie Blackmore and Miss Lucy Guinness, nieces of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore Edwardian-style tiered cream chiffon dresses with a family lace train, and a diamond daisy. The bridesmaids wore Kate Greenway print dresses with cream chiffon pinnafores and chiffon poke bonnets.

Mr Henry Stover was best man. A reception was held at the bride's home. The honeymoon is being spent abroad.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. A. Burgess and Miss M. A. Forté. The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Burgess, of 18 St. John's Road, Aldershot, and Marie-Louise, second daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Forté, of Chester House, Upper Belgrave Street, London, SW1.

Mr J. E. Borkowski and Miss R. C. Reynolds. The engagement is announced between John Borkowski, son of Mr and Mrs Henry Borkowski, of Shenfield, Essex, and Rosemary Claire, daughter of Dr and Mrs Stewart Reynolds, of Hadley, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. P. D. Grassie and Miss M. M. Pearlman. The engagement is announced between John Peter David, son of Dr and Mrs J. T. Grassie, of South Hayes, Sandy Lane Road, Chertsey, Surrey, and Rosemary Claire, daughter of Dr and Mrs Stewart Reynolds, of Hadley, Hertfordshire.

Mr D. M. Herring and Miss J. A. Pinnell. The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Herring, of Poole, Dorset, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. A. Pinnell, of Solihull, Warwickshire.

Mr R. C. Langham and Miss M. C. Peake. The engagement is announced between Rupert Charles Langham, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs M. O. Langham, of Oxford, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Peake, of Salzburg, Austria.

Mr E. D. Rowson and Miss J. L. Garfit. The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr and Mrs E. D. Rowson, of Friston, Eastbourne, and Jill, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. L. Garfit, of Hariton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr J. R. Valding and Mrs R. C. Collis. The engagement is announced between John Robin, son of Mr and Mrs S. Valding, of Tahiti, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Donelan, of Striding.

## Latest wills

Mr Anthony Gilchrist Wrightson, of Notting Hill, London, insurance broker, who was responsible for the "smuggling" of Swiss precision instruments while at the Ministry of Economic Affairs in the 1930s, died at his home, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 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985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## Trade and Undertaking of Company For Sale

**BUSINESS.** The company extrudes and weaves polypropylene fabric from polypropylene granules. The fabric, when manufactured, is sold in rolls and is used for a wide range of applications. The company has been operating for over 10 years and has a reputation for producing high quality products. The business is for sale as a going concern. The price is £150,000. The buyer must have access to £50,000 cash. The seller is offering the business for sale as a going concern. The price is £150,000. The buyer must have access to £50,000 cash. The seller is offering the business for sale as a going concern. The price is £150,000. The buyer must have access to £50,000 cash.

**MARKET.** The company's turnover for the first 6 months of this year amounts to approx. £750,000 and about 60-70% represents export sales.

**LOCATION.** County Durham, England. The company occupies modern premises on a 12 acre site.

All offers considered.

For further information please telephone 01-628 6212

## BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take notice of the following notices before entering obligations.

**PUBLISHING:** small energetic publishing firm of non-fiction, fiction, private investigation, insurance, legal, medical, financial, etc. The firm is for sale as a going concern. The price is £150,000. The buyer must have access to £50,000 cash. The seller is offering the business for sale as a going concern. The price is £150,000. The buyer must have access to £50,000 cash.

**FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT**

**PRIVATE INVESTOR**

has funds available up to £50,000.

No participation in Management Post 1681 D, The Times.

**INVESTMENT**

Plans for sale, 40ft. frontage, situated in Broadland Village, near Norwich, Norfolk. The property is for sale as a going concern. The price is £150,000. The buyer must have access to £50,000 cash. The seller is offering the business for sale as a going concern. The price is £150,000. The buyer must have access to £50,000 cash.

**TRANSFER BOOKS**

UNILEVER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Unilever Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Friday the 13th September, 1974, for one day.

For one day, 13th September, 1974.

13th September, 1974.

**CONTRACTS AND TENDERS**

**DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA**

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES

**INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER**

The Société Nationale des Industries Chimiques invite international tenders for the construction of a plant for the production of synthetic resins to be located at Lakhdar.

The plant will have a production capacity of 10,000 tonnes/year ALKOY RESINS.

Interested parties may obtain copies of the specifications from the following address:

S.N.I. Engineering et Développement

29 Rue Didon-Paris-Algiers

Tel. 63/04/21 to 25 Telex: SONAMER 52-521

The date of publication of this invitation to tender from the date of publication of this invitation to tender.

The last date for receipt of bids is 31 October 1974.

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THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWS

Lovell

for CONSTRUCTION

Small increase in  
sales suggests  
retail fears may  
be unjustified

Tim Congdon registered a small increase in retail sales last month, but the abrupt recovery from the depressed levels in June. Provisional figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry show that retail sales were about 1 per cent higher in July than in June. But they are still at a much lower level than in 1973 and barely rallied to their January and February levels. Although the figures do show a widespread pessimism in the outlook for home and this year, they show the sharp drop in April, May, and June, which was an aberration. The importance of this is that it means the fear of a serious deficiency of demand, which was one of the factors impeding the recovery, has not yet been justified. Stabilization of retail sales around a level 9 per cent higher than the 1971 average, in conjunction with the recent trend in industrial production, does not suggest that companies are facing a drop in demand so substantial that they have to make a significant revision in their recruitment and production. The sharp drop in April and May was probably due to the effects of the three-day week. It may have been caused by a lag between the fall in demand and the corresponding reduction in production. Retail sales are, however, depressed compared with the average 1973 level. This is expected and is in line with statements by leading economists that no increase in standards is possible this year because of the need to correct the balance of payments deficit. The high rate of inflation has eroded purchasing power. Although earnings have failed to keep pace or fall slightly behind—post-some has been much reduced because of the effect of upward gradation through tax brackets money income rises.

## RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry.

	Sales by volume 1971=100	New credit extended £m
1972 Q1	105.8	2,497
Q2	102.1	575
Q3	104.6	612
Q4	107.2	840
1973 Q1	109.5	670
Q2	110.7	2,873
Q3	111.8	769
Q4	108.0	668
1974 Q1	110.5	721
Q2	112.3	715
Q3	110.1	581
Q4	107.2	581
Jan	109.5	198
Feb	108.5	188
March	110.4	195
April	107.9	187
May	105.4	202
June	108.1	202
July*	109	

Another influence on sales may have been the sharp drop in capital values. As people found the value of their savings falling, they may have been more cautious in their spending behaviour.

The slump in the housing market will also have made a difference, partly because many households face increased interest payments on their mortgages and partly the fall in house purchases affecting sales of durable goods.

The Department of Industry says "As in June, increases in earnings paid under threshold agreements may have contributed to the higher spending in July. The increased pensions which were paid towards the end of the month may have been a further factor."

A further increase in retail sales may take place in August, encouraged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's decision to lower value-added tax. However, this might be unwelcome as a revival of home demand would pre-empt output which could otherwise be sent to overseas market to reduce the balance of payments deficit.

Wholesale index rose  
further 1½pc in July

Our Economics Staff further marked increase in wholesale prices took place last month. The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 1½ per cent, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry. This is after a similar increase, 1½ per cent, in June, on seasonally adjusted figures. Although this is a much higher rate of increase than common earlier in the year, it is not attributable to any special factors. The 9 per cent rise in the first three months of the year was because of the effect of higher oil prices. Although output prices have risen by 14½ per cent so far this year—equivalent to an annual rate of over 30 per cent—prices of raw materials and fuel also dashed by the latest rates. There was, in fact, a 1½ per cent increase in the materials and fuel index last month, after a fall in June. While the trend is much healthier than last year, when the prices of raw materials increased rapidly and unremittingly, there has been no reduction in costs to manufacturers. Prices have stabilized, but they have stabilized at an exceptionally high level. The effect of excess demand has pushed the prices of raw materials very high. The chemical and paper industries have been working close to capacity for many months, and there have been no signs of any easing of demand pressures. The Department of Industry notes higher prices of wood-

## WHOLESALE PRICES

The following are the indices (1970=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, released by the Department of Industry yesterday. The figures are not seasonally adjusted, exclude purchase tax and value-added tax, but include revenue duties.

	Output prices (home sales)	Prices of materials and fuel
1973 Q1	119.5	126.0
Q2	120.1	133.4
Q3	124.2	150.5
Q4	128.1	167.2
1974 Q1	138.3	206.5
Jan	134.1	203.4
Feb	138.5	207.1
March	142.2	209.1
April	146.3	209.9
May	148.9	211.3
June*	151.1	208.6
July*	153.4	210.1

pulp, imported paper, newsprint and crude fertilizer as the main reasons for the overall index remaining at a high level. Their effect was, however, balanced by cheaper non-ferrous metals. Figures of industrial production, also released yesterday by the department, significantly show that output of metal manufactures and the engineering industries have been fairly depressed for most of this year.

Industrial output stagnant, page 16

Statement soon  
on test drillings  
by Arpet group

Our Industrial Editor A statement may be made in the next 10 days by the Arpet group of North Sea explorers the results of test drilling in block 211/11, which borders on the Dutch Petroleum's newly-discovered Brent oil field. The group, which includes Atlantic Richfield, Minister sets, Superior Oil and Norsk dro, is making no public statement on a Norwegian newspaper report yesterday that oil had been discovered. Oil experts are waiting to see whether the oil reservoir (lagunas) found on block 1/12 by BP extends into the pet block.

Doubts again  
force shares  
to a new low

With the City unsettled by the disclosure of further losses in the secondary banking field, and industry apprehensive ahead of publication this week of Government plans for industrial reorganization, share prices suffered fresh losses in London yesterday. Turnover in equities remained light, but sharp falls in most sections brought market indices to new lows for the year. The FT index fell 8 points to 229.3, its lowest level since May, 1959, while The Times index shed 2.89 to 90.27. Gilt-edged stocks looked steadier, on the hope that the July trade figures, expected at noon today, will show some improvement over the dismal totals for previous months.

Strike by 150 inspectors halts  
Rover production at Solihull

By R. W. Shakespeare Northern Industrial Correspondent British Leyland, which already faces a crisis over mounting production losses due to disputes, and a lower share of the diminishing home market for cars, ran into still more labour troubles yesterday. A strike by 150 inspectors meant all output of Rover cars, Land-Rovers and Range-Rovers was stopped at the corporation's plant in Solihull, Birmingham, and some 2,700 production workers on both the day and night shifts had to be sent home.

At the same time about 100 clerical workers at Rover's sole and transmission factory in Cardiff also walked out. But output there is not immediately affected and there are no other lay-offs at present.

The inspectors at Solihull, who belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union, have demanded regrading into a higher wage scale, and their unofficial walkout followed a breakdown in plant level negotiations.

A company spokesman said: "The lay-offs are for an indefinite period because we are not sure what the next move will be since the stoppage is unofficial."

The Solihull plant makes the 2000 and 3500 Rover cars together with the full range of Land-Rovers and the Range-Rovers, all of which are big export earners. It turns out about 2,500 vehicles a week, and the shutdown means production losses of nearly £1m a day at showroom values.

The dispute in Cardiff is over a grading issue involving members of the "white collar" union Apex. In addition to the manufacture of transmission and axle units for the entire Rover range this plant also houses a central spares department supplying the Rover assembly lines and the servicing trade. Talks with union officials have been arranged for Friday.

Meanwhile, at the British Leyland Austin/Morris engines plant at Longbridge, Birmingham, a dispute which halted all production and made some 3,000 workers idle before the week-end was temporarily resolved yesterday.

A strike by some 1,500 workers followed by the lay-off of 1,500 others began after the management dismissed two men for allegedly fighting on the shop floor. Now the company

has agreed to reinstate the men, although they will remain suspended without pay while the matter is discussed with union officials.

If, as is now widely forecast, the "trigger" is again pulled on threshold cost-of-living pay increases when the new retail price index is announced later this week British Leyland could be in for still more shopfloor unrest. There have been renewed warnings from groups of shop stewards in the car plants about the possibility of militant action on this issue.

British Leyland has consistently refused to negotiate concessions on threshold payments because no clauses covering these were written into the last round of pay settlements.

Shop stewards have maintained that in spite of this omission British Leyland has a moral obligation to make the payments, which, with another increase, could be approaching £3 a week, since it was quite prepared to gear its wage increases to all other aspects of the previous Government's incomes policy.

The three other big car manufacturers—Ford, Chrysler and Vauxhall—all have threshold agreements written into their pay deals.

Mr Ford in  
attack on  
GM prices

Washington, Aug. 12.—President Ford has criticized price increases ordered by General Motors and said he hoped business would exercise price restraint.

The President's criticism was directed at last Friday's decision by General Motors to increase the cost of its 1975 models by an average of \$500 (about £208) or more than 5 per cent.

In a statement issued by the White House press office, the President said "I was very disappointed, and I hope that the General Motors action will not be viewed as a signal by other auto companies or other industries. In this critical period the President cannot call on others to sacrifice if one or more parts of the economy decide to go it alone."

President Ford continued, "it is essential, at this time particularly, that all segments of the economy—industry and labour—exercise restraint in their wage and price actions. It is very difficult to call on others to show restraint when a giant such as General Motors takes unilateral action."

The President's economic advisers recently have been talking to industry leaders about the need for restraint and the General Motors announcement puts an extra emphasis on the effort, the press statement concluded.

American recall  
for Triumph TR6

British Leyland Motors is recalling all 40,000 Triumph TR6 sports cars it sold in North America to check for a possible fuel system leak that could present a fire hazard. A company spokesman said leakage from the fuel system over an extended period could result in fuel vapour in the boot and passenger compartments. Inspection and necessary repairs are being made free of charge.—AP-Dow Jones.

200 jobs go in  
bricks cutback

One of Britain's largest brick-making firms yesterday blamed a recession in the building industry for announcing that 200 redundancies in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and North Wales. Butterley Building Materials, of Ripley, Derbyshire, which owns 23 plants throughout the country, is cutting back weekly production from 9 million to 7 million bricks.

Russian hope of trade  
move in Washington

By Richard F. Janssen Moscow, Aug. 12

Soviet officials hope President Ford's Administration will reverse the recent setback to the economic side of détente.

It is not that Soviet officials doubt Mr. Nixon's trouble with the trade and financial flows. During the past week, they were taking and expressing some doubts about what a post-Nixon era would bring.

But among officials, diplomats and western businessmen here, the summer had brought an increasing impatience with Mr. Nixon's inability to persuade Congress to pass a Trade Bill giving "most-favoured nation" status for the Soviet Union, which would allow tariffs against Soviet goods to drop to the standard levels applying to non-communist countries.

A more direct setback to the economic side of détente was the Export-Import Bank's decision about two months ago to stop participating in any fresh credits to the Soviet Union, apparently to avoid controversy until Congress renews its lending authority.

While the Reagan interest rates offered by the Exim Bank, the Russians are not taking out any more trade loans from the United States, and some American manufacturers have slowed and even suspended

their active sales efforts here, financial sources report.

A congress relieved of impeachment wrangles might well clear the legislative log jam, some observers believe. In Soviet circles, the view is heard that part of Mr. Nixon's trouble on Capitol Hill was from "Zionist senators", a burden some believe President Ford will be spared because he was not the one who pressured Israel to make concessions.

The United States is not about to bend the rule unless the Kremlin ends its State Foreign Trade Bank's monopoly on such borrowings, sources say, and United States bankers add that they would want to know much more about the Soviet Union's foreign currency reserves.

One of the scenarios that Soviet officials have started taking seriously only recently has been that of a USSR relations deteriorating, on the ground that President Ford has not had the personal contact or displayed the personal commitment that Mr. Nixon had to cementing ties with Russia.

What Mr. Nixon achieved for world peace and prosperity is much more important than those things of which he is accused—why could not your people see the difference?—a Russian Government economist said.—AP-Dow Jones.

Airline chief must go,  
shop stewards say

British Airways shop stewards yesterday demanded the immediate dismissal of Mr. Henry Marking, the airline's managing director, and called for a full investigation into other board members "to ascertain their suitability to hold office in a public corporation".

The resolution demanding Mr. Marking's dismissal was sent to the Prime Minister, to Mr. Peter Shore, Trade Secretary, and to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary for Industry.

In a statement, the joint shop stewards committee said that in view of remarks made during recent weeks by Mr. Marking to the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport and in open forum to staff, "it is our belief that the irresponsible nature of such statements and actions should be exposed."

"These statements cause concern to trade union members and their families and destroy customer confidence—a charge often levelled at unions."

The statement referred to Mr. Marking's remarks that there would be no money left to pay wages after September 1. It said that other board members had remarked that approaches would be made to the Government for a loan.

Mr. Marking had said that with the cooperation of the trade unions the airline aimed to cut staff by about 2,000 by the end of the year. The pensionable retirement ages of 63 for men and 60 for women. Yet Mr. Marking and Mr. Stephen Wheatcroft, deputy managing director, had said all staff would have security of employment and there would be no compulsory retirement.

The statement referred to an alleged blacklist. It said that Mr. Marking claimed it did not exist, but "on our producing the proof of the truth British Airways said the register had been destroyed."

British Airways last night declined to comment on the shop stewards' statement.

CU surprises market  
with 'cheeky' bid for  
St Martins Property

By John Whitmore

Commercial Union Assurance yesterday surprised the stock market with a bid worth nearly 115p a share for St Martins Property Corporation. The terms of the offer value St Martins at £74m, and the 50.3 per cent of the equity not already owned by CU at £67m. But preliminary indications from St Martins last night were that the bid would be opposed.

Mr. John Lloyd, the St Martins chairman, said he was surprised at the bid and at its form. He added that although there had been no opportunity for the bid to be considered by the board, he felt that the directors would not find the bid an attractive one.

Initial reaction in the City was similar. First, a bid worth roughly 115p a share at last night's closing prices was generally considered "cheeky" compared with a recently published net asset figure for St Martins of 235p a share.

Second, the "all paper" form of the bid terms—6 CU shares for every 5 St Martins—was also considered not especially attractive—particularly in view of the recent £66m cash raised by CU from the sale of an 80 per cent interest in its valuable City headquarters.

Even so, the St Martins price up 15p on the day to 97p, still closed well below the value of the offer. This partly reflected fears that the CU price could fall further—it was down 10p to 95p yesterday—and partly that the bid could be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

The main logic of the bid from Commercial Union's viewpoint appears to be that it will considerably strengthen the group's capital base, consequently enabling it to write a bigger volume of business.

A similar exercise was carried out last year by Guardian Royal Exchange when it bid for the Metropolitan Trust Company. Commercial Union also believes that first-class property, at realistic prices, still represents a good longer-term investment.

In addition, it points out that the cash resources of a composite insurance company could obviously be of use to an expanding property company at a time when money is, and could



Mr. John Lloyd, chairman of St Martins: "We reckon we can stand alone."

well remain, both in short supply and dear.

There seems no reason to believe, however, that St Martins has any significant cash problems at present. CU itself has no money on loan to the company and St Martins appears happy enough at its position, despite the cost of financing its 34½ per cent holding in the Proprietors of Hay's Wharf. "We reckon we can stand alone," Mr. Lloyd said.

As for the stake in Hay's Wharf itself, CU says that if its offer goes through it will be able to exercise its recently placed on that holding by the Takeover Panel.

CU also made it clear that, with the consent of the Panel (which consulted the Hay's Wharf board), it had no present intention of bidding for any steel of the share capital of Hay's Wharf.

The restrictions on the holding, which include the removal of voting rights, were imposed following the attempt by St Martins to take over Hay's Wharf last winter.

This ended with St Martin's own shareholders voting against the deal and the censure by the Panel of Mr. Frank Smith, the former St Martins chairman. Financial Editor, page 17

Small German  
private bank  
forced to close

Another German private bank was forced to close its doors yesterday. Bass and Herz, a small Frankfurt-based regional bank which is owned by interests involved in mining, was forced to go into liquidation by the Federal Banking Supervisory Authority.

Bass and Herz's collapse is believed to owe very little to the backwash of difficulties which have been hitting Germany's private banking sector since the collapse in June of I. D. Herstatt of Cologne.

All depositors will be reimbursed out of the special fund run by the West German Banking Association. No repercussions are expected.

French loan in  
economic deal  
with Egypt

Paris, Aug. 12.—France has agreed to lend Egypt 200m francs (about £17.5m). The loan was said to have been made during the visit of Mr. Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, last week.

Egypt, it is understood, has also granted oil exploration licences in the Sinai and Red Sea to the state-owned Elf-Erap Company and the French Petroleum Company (CFP) of which the state is a majority shareholder.

A joint communiqué issued by France and Egypt here last week said France had agreed to make a financial contribution towards rebuilding Egypt's economy.

BSC begins  
stainless  
steel rises  
next week

By Peter Hill

Price increases of up to 6 per cent on its range of alloy and stainless steels will be introduced by the British Steel Corporation from the beginning of next week. Customers were informed of the increases, fore-shadowed in Business News last week.

The increases have been notified to both the Government and the EEC Commission. It is expected that the rises in the state-owned sector will be followed by increases from private sector producers.

This will be the first increase implemented by BSC since the general round of increases, which averaged about 25 per cent, were announced in this year's Budget. At that time the corporation said that it would not implement any further increases this year unless there was an unforeseen and sizable increase in the cost of imported raw materials.

The latest rise in alloy and stainless steel prices stems from increases in the cost of imported nickel, chromium and molybdenum, among others. According to BSC, the increases range from 0.25 per cent to 6 per cent according to specification.

It was being stressed that these rises will not produce an increased profit for BSC, rather will only increase the corporation's cash flow position. Private sector producers, one or two of whom have already announced increases on stainless and alloy steels considerably in excess of the BSC rise, are expected to follow the BSC lead in the next few days.

Last year total industry production (BSC and private sector) of stainless and alloy steels amounted to some 2.22 million tonnes out of a total industry steel production of 26.65 million tonnes.

Bonus change starts strike: A strike over British Steel Corporation proposals to revise bonus payments yesterday halted production in the cold rolling mill at the Llanwern steelworks near Newport, Gwent. The 550 strikers, members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, are to meet tomorrow.

A corporation spokesman said deliveries of finished steel could be hit within days. The three-and-a-half mile long works last year lost £10m because of strikes. A top-level inquiry into industrial unrest is expected to report soon.

£1.56m output lost: The inter-union recognition dispute which has stopped production at the mini-mill of the Sheerness Steel Company has cost an estimated £1.56m in lost production.

The dispute began on July 11 as the company was preparing for the plant's annual maintenance shut-down. About 100 craftsmen members of the Boilermakers Society, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union began an unofficial stoppage in support of claims for recognition.

The company has an exclusive bargaining agreement with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest union in the steel industry.

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## How the markets moved

The Times index: 90.27 -2.89  
F.T. index: 229.3 -8

## Rises

Bk of NSW 10p to 425p  
Copper Inds 1p to 12p  
Cottages Grp 15p to 121p  
Dutton For 2p to 24p  
Leslie 4p to 18p  
Laxer 3p to 35p  
MIM Edges 4p to 154p

## Falls

Alpine Edges 2p to 7p  
BP 12p to 320p  
Burmah Oil 12p to 238p  
Com Union 10p to 95p  
Houlder Line 15p to 51p  
Lee Cooper 10p to 75p  
Metal Box 11p to 177p

Palace Torquay 6p to 24p  
St Martins 16p to 97p  
Status Disc 2p to 16p  
Sketchley 4p to 43p  
Tasmanian 2p to 21p  
Walker & Homer 2p to 131p  
Waring & Gifford 2p to 38p

Monument Secs 1p to 41p  
Phillips Lamp 15p to 630p  
Reed Int 11p to 190p  
Sun Alliance 18p to 235p  
Stephens, J. 3p to 12p  
Ulster 10p to 146p  
Wiggins, C. S. 2p to 11p

Equities suffered a further setback. Gilt-edged securities held firm. Sterling was 25 points lower at £2.3700. Gold fell by \$2 on the day to \$152.

SDR—\$ was 1.19818, while SDR—£ was 0.505711. Commodities: Reuters' commodity index was 4.4 lower at 1,255.2. Copper, lead, and zinc futures closed below Friday's level. Reports, page 19

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## Sluggish sales of homes cause big cash flow problems for agents

By Derek Harris

Settlement agents and chartered surveyors who rely heavily on house sales are facing worsening cash-flow problems as people wanting to sell houses inundate them with instructions while sales, on which the agents receive their fees, lag far behind.

Some are even refusing to act for clients except as sole agents to avoid dilution of commissions through more than one agent being involved.

Many estate agents have cut staff because of the depression in the property market. There are signs now of house sales beginning to pick up again and some agents are running up overdrafts in the hope of a marked improvement in the market.

Mr Roger Rafferty, chairman of the estate agency committee of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, said last night: "It is hard to quantify these things but there seem to be quite a lot of surveys on the labour market who hitherto specialized in development company work."

"There certainly appears to have been a shake-out of unqualified people. On the other hand there is a noticeable

## Future of British Co-op Union to be discussed

By Our Industrial Editor

Some speculation is bound to surround the future of the British Co-operative Union, whose general secretary, Mr Clarence Hilditch, died at the weekend.

The Co-op Union is the central link for all co-operative societies, but its responsibilities and influence have diminished because societies have increasingly turned to the reorganized Co-operative Wholesale Society for national leadership.

At one stage, a merger between the wholesale side of the Co-op movement and the union was proposed, but this fell through because of objections from the Scottish CWS, which refused to merge with the CWS.

Mr Hilditch was appointed general secretary after that attempt, but, since, the Scottish CWS has been taken over by its English counterpart.

The CWS has a major role on the union's central executive, which has already decided to re-examine its constitution to make recommendations to next year's policy making annual Co-operative Congress.

Obituaries, page 14

## Airways systems move together

British Airways has completed the first of three stages in the conversion of the separate Boadicea and Beacon reservation systems into the integrated E7m BABS system.

The overseas division (formerly BOAC) switched over from Boadicea to BABS in June; new facilities will be added for this division next spring; and the European division (formerly BEA) will switch over later next year.

British Airways now has two IBM 370/168s and four 360/65s at the Boadicea House computer centre at Heathrow, of which one of the 168s is normally in use for BABS. The airline's next big problem is how to deploy the other five to the best advantage.

An ICL 1906S installation located at the European division's engineering base at Heathrow is the airline's second main computer centre. This system has now been brought in to replace two 1904As, one at the Heathrow centre and one at the European division headquarters at Ruislip.

Following a study by Computer Analysts and Programmers, British Airways has de-

## Franklin sued over \$45m losses in currency

New York, Aug. 12.—Stockholders of Franklin National Bank's parent company filed a suit asserting that foreign exchange transactions that cost the bank more than \$45m (£18.9m) were "unfair and imprudent."

A New York federal district court was asked to set the transactions aside and award appropriate damages. A Franklin National spokesman declined to comment.

Named as defendants were Franklin National Bank, Franklin National Corp., the bank's parent company, and 20 persons, including the corporation's directors and Mr. Michele Sindona, the Italian financier.

**No changes by Bonn**

Herr Hans Friderichs, the West German economics minister, in an interview yesterday ruled out any fundamental change in German economic policy for the present.

**Kuwait's 85 pc share**

The daily newspaper *Al-Sayassah* said yesterday that the Kuwait government would take an 85 per cent participation share in the oil produced by the American Independent Oil Co.

## Chemical output an exception to industrial stagnation

By Tim Congdon

Industrial production has still not recovered to its level before the energy crisis and three-day week. The figures for June, which were published by the Central Statistical Office yesterday, show a very small increase over May.

Industrial production as a whole has been stagnant for three months after gradually increasing from the low level of January. The important question which the figures leave unanswered is how far stagnation is attributable to supply shortages and how far to the weakness of demand.

The failure to match 1973 production levels is fairly general, although the chemical industry is a significant exception. The Flixborough disaster seems to have had no substantial depressing effect on recent performance.

The shortfall from previous levels is most serious in metal manufacturing. A strike at Port Talbot is believed to have lowered production earlier this year, but continuing labour shortages have also been mentioned as a contributing factor. The output of engineering industries has been stagnant in the past three months. There is considerable evidence—as in other sectors—of shortages of materials, partly as a hangover from the three-day week, and of labour shortages, sometimes due to pay controls. But there have been no obvious limiting factors such as labour disputes.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION			
The following are the index numbers for industrial production in June, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970=100).			
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total
1972 Q1	98.2	98.6	
Q2	102.7	101.2	
Q3	102.9	102.3	
Q4	105.8	105.4	
1973 Q1	110.4	110.7	
Q2	109.4	109.4	
Q3	110.3	110.9	
Q4	109.2	110.3	
1974 Q1	103.0	105.3	
Q2	103.6	106.3	
Jan	100.0	100.0	
Feb	102.9	106.8	
March	108.1	108.3	
April	108.4	108.3	
May	108.6	108.7	
June	108.7	109.4	

ence—as in other sectors—of shortages of materials, partly as a hangover from the three-day week, and of labour shortages, sometimes due to pay controls. But there have been no obvious limiting factors such as labour disputes.

## EMI to expand disc output in South America

By Patricia Tisdall

Plans to extend their South American operations to cater for the growing demand of recorded music were announced yesterday by the EMI group. EMI say they are to spend approximately £1m on extending their facilities in Brazil and Mexico.

New offices and recording studios are to be built for the group's subsidiary Industrias Electromusicas Fabricas Odeon, in Rio de Janeiro. In addition, tape duplicating equipment is to be installed alongside the company's existing record pressing plant in Sao Paulo.

The total cost will be about £780,000. The new tape duplicating facility will serve the rapidly growing market for pre-recorded tapes in Brazil which has, according to EMI, been increasing at a rate of more than 70 per cent a year.

The remainder of the budget will be spent in Mexico City, on new office premises for Discos Capitol de Mexico, EMI's subsidiary there. New recording studios, equipment, and the provision of tape duplicating facilities will be included.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Inaccuracy of figures on unemployment gives cause for concern

From Mr Ralph Howell, MP

Sir, I should like to congratulate Mr P. H. Parker on his excellent letter of July 29 drawing attention to the inaccuracy of the unemployment figures as currently presented.

No one would disagree that the level of unemployment is a most important factor in any economic assessment and yet Government after Government continues to use figures which it must know to be false.

While recognizing that unemployment is a most emotive issue and that it has been considered necessary for all political parties to pay lip service to curing unemployment, even when in recent years we have been in a position of intense labour shortage, I believe it is of vital importance that this matter should be examined dispassionately.

Only those who are out of work and genuinely wanting to work are actually pressurizing the labour market and they alone should be classified as unemployed.

We know very little indeed about the make up of the "so called" unemployed.

We do not know:

1. How many are retired and merely signed on in order to avoid paying National Health stamps.
2. How many have received redundancy payments and are free-wheeling for several months on the strength of it.
3. How many have discovered

that by having short periods out of work and with PAYE refunds, they are better off than working regularly.

4. How many with larger families simply cannot afford to work.

5. How many are claiming fraudulently whilst working.

6. How many for one reason or another are completely unemployed (it is generally accepted that this figure is somewhere about 200,000).

The only thing that is known definitely about unemployment is that the figures as at the present published are dangerously false.

It is of the utmost urgency that we should understand the mistakes of 1972 when we re-estimated on reaching the million of "so called" unemployed, although probably less than 250,000 were genuinely wanting to work. This mistake to a great extent created the predicament we find ourselves in today.

Genuine unemployment figures must be used in any future assessment of the economy and even more important, these true facts should be known and generally understood by the British people.

Continuing to react to false unemployment figures is like a man having a toothache and not knowing the cause. It is a waste of time and money. Yours faithfully, RALPH HOWELL, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA.

### Experience of inflation

From Mr John Coleman

Sir, I have read many views on inflation in your columns. A small experience of mine recently illustrates, I believe, the most fundamental motivation of inflation.

A year ago I bought a small new complete with fittings etc. When my builder came to fit it up last week in a place where no sink had previously existed he found that the upper chromium nuts to fit the taps were missing.

The firm from which I bought the unit, quite understandably I thought, refused to accept responsibility since, much time had elapsed.

I then visited all the major builders' merchants and hardware stores in and around Southampton (I could not afford to have my builder doing this!), and not one of the appropriate nuts in stock or, they said, could obtain them. I would have to buy a new pair of taps at approximately £8.50 for two nuts!

Finally, I went to a small local plumber who immediately pulled a box of appropriate nuts from his shelf. They were perfectly good, having been in the warehouse for some time. He had in fact just restocked. The cost me 10p each.

It seems to me that many tradespeople are distorting the market, having learned the hard lessons from the inflationary experience of the 1970s. This, combined with advertising that makes people feel insecure unless they are always buying and consuming the latest goods, must surely be one of the major factors contributing to inflation in our country.

We do not buy a gross of screws at a reasonable price. We buy five screws set in plastic and cardboard at a great inflated price. I see a boy throwing out a fine old brass counter with splendid brass grilles and replacing with new shiny rubbish. It surely must also contribute to inflation.

All the good old solid things that are thrown on the scrap heap (a few of which are bought later in smart and shiny shops for vastly inflated prices) must again contribute to inflation. We are throwing away goods of real worth. At one time we used to laugh at the natives who prepared to exchange valuable articles for shining and oiled beads from Birmingham. Now we seem to have become like them. Surely a readjustment of our scale values could be one important step in conquering inflation. Yours faithfully, JOHN COLEMAN, The Nook, Hook Village, Warsash, Southampton.

### London rubber market and the change in trading

From Mr J. M. Hobbs

Sir, In his weekly article on August 5 your Commodities Editor wrote about the forthcoming change in London rubber trading, which is expected to switch from private negotiation to the open outcry system on September 2.

It should perhaps be made absolutely clear that the change contemplated affects only the minimal market business, and not trading in physical rubber, which forms a very substantial proportion of the tonnage of natural rubber bought and sold in London. It is to provide a more efficient and secure hedging medium for this physical rubber that my association has taken the step of forming a new Terminal Market.

It is appreciated that much of what the Commodities Editor has written is quoted verbatim from the informative circular prepared by Pacol Limited on this subject. Nevertheless, it is, I think, a little misleading to say that under the present system of privately negotiated trading "there is usually a large gap between buyers' and sellers' prices because of the small volume of activity".

One of the main reasons for deciding to trade in the terms of the International Commodities Clearing House was, in fact, that in a period of widely fluctuating prices, the volume of activity in the London Rubber Terminal Market had risen to exceptionally high levels.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, J. M. HOBBS, Chairman, The Rubber Trade Association of London, Cereal House, 58 Mark Lane, London, EC3.

Now we seem to have become like them. Surely a readjustment of our scale values could be one important step in conquering inflation. Yours faithfully, JOHN COLEMAN, The Nook, Hook Village, Warsash, Southampton.

# THORN—1974 REPORT

## Sir Jules Thorn reports sales of £739 million

"The year to 31 March 1974 was a most frustrating trading period," says Sir Jules Thorn in his Annual Statement to shareholders. "In the first nine months we were operating in boom trading conditions but against a background of rampant inflation, severely hampered by restrictions on selling prices and availability of supplies. In the last quarter trading conditions were slowed down by the measures imposed by the Chancellor in December 1973 and we also had to contend with the problems arising from the three day week."

Sales for the year, including sales between Divisions, totalled £739m compared with £598m last year. Overseas sales accounted for a large part of the increase, amounting to £178m compared with £105m.

Following an increase of 25% in the first half of the year, trading profits showed only a small improvement in the second half totalling £151m for the year compared with £132m last year.

Pre-tax profits, after depreciation and interest, amounted to £74.1m compared with £69.8m.

All divisions have been seriously affected by cost increases during the year and by their inability through Government regulations to implement price increases sufficiently quickly and of sufficient amount to maintain margins. The television rental companies have been particularly affected as they have also had to absorb VAT of over £4.9m without making any increases in rental charges during the financial year."

## Turnover overseas up by 70%

"I referred last year to the efforts we are making to build up overseas operations. The expansion in overseas turnover of almost 70% compared with last year is an indication of the progress made. However, the growth obtained has not been achieved without problems. Substantial costs have been incurred in building businesses overseas, particularly in television rental in Europe. Thus whilst Thorn Lighting and Kenwood appliances are now well established and profitable overseas, it will be some time before we see much benefit in terms of profit from the growth in overseas television and audio business. The increased loading obtained from overseas markets is of great significance to the UK factories during a period of declining home markets."

## Thorn Consumer Electronics—increased exports

"1973 saw an extraordinary growth in demand in the UK for television and audio products, particularly in colour. Although Government measures reduced public demand sharply in the last quarter, satisfactory profit levels were maintained until the end of the financial year."

Considerable planning and investment has taken place in product development and overseas marketing facilities in order to expand operations in Europe and elsewhere. A 64% increase in export sales was achieved. Results in New Zealand were most encouraging and we are now producing colour sets at a satisfactory rate. In Australia a joint company, AWA-Thorn Consumer Products Pty Ltd, was formed in July 1973. Colour production will start in Australia later this year, and full transmissions are expected to commence in March 1975, by which time the new company should be showing satisfactory results."

## Rental companies' strength

"The trading pattern for the rental companies during 1973/74 has followed that of Thorn Consumer Electronics, with boom conditions until Christmas 1973 and a downturn in the last quarter."

The depressed conditions have continued into the current year. However, we believe that in the current highly competitive situation our strong selling and service organisations, operating through over 1,000 showrooms, will enable us to achieve good colour growth in the coming season, although at a lower rate than last year.

Overseas we have enjoyed a year of substantial progress in subscribers has been achieved. In October 1973 we started television rental in Holland and initial reactions are favourable. Colour transmissions started last autumn in New Zealand, and the existing rental company is building up a satisfactory business in colour. In Australia we are anticipating a considerable expansion with the introduction of colour."

## Lighting sales increase

"Thorn Lighting's sales increased considerably, both at home and overseas, in spite of the extremely difficult

conditions in the UK due to shortages of raw materials both before and during the energy crisis.

The International side of the Lighting Division showed a marked improvement over the previous year with substantial increases in turnover and profit. We maintained the position as Britain's leading exporter of lighting equipment and the planned growth in Europe continued."

## Encouraging progress in Domestic Appliances

"Progress in electrical domestic appliances was encouraging. Home sales increased by 28% and overseas by 53%. Kenwood continues to dominate in mixers and blenders. The Tricity brand accounted for one third of UK electric cooker sales in 1973/74."

In spite of the economic problems which have beset this country, the Gas Division had an encouraging year. The Main and Parkinson Cowan brands have shown substantial increases in their shares of the cooker, water heater and fire markets in the face of keen competition. Currently gas is very competitively priced compared with other fuels and I am hopeful that this will lead to more buoyant market conditions in the year ahead."

Thorn Heating is now established as the leading manufacturer in domestic central heating with probably the widest range of equipment available in the UK. As from 1 April 1974 a merger has been concluded with Shell-Mex and B.P. Ltd whereby the business of Harford-Union Ltd, the leading manufacturer of oil-fired heating equipment in the UK, was taken over."

## Engineering improvement

"The Measurement, Control and Automation Division's profits showed a satisfactory improvement."

The turnover and profits of the Electrical and Hydraulic Division are well up on the previous year.

The General Engineering Division has improved upon its previous year's results, although the catering equipment companies suffered from the effects of the three day week. The cutting tool and steel stockholding businesses had a very successful year."

## Telecommunications

"In December we reached agreement with Telefonaktiebolaget L M Ericsson of Sweden to form a joint telecommunications company. Thorn-Ericsson Telecommunications Limited is owned 51% by Thorn and 49% by L M Ericsson and we are hopeful that progress will be made in establishing a successful share of this expanding market."

## Current year difficulties—and compensations

"Clearly we have to be prepared for a very difficult trading year in the UK and, although overseas markets will be of great value to the UK factories in making up for the reduction in demand for durable consumer goods in the UK, it may be necessary for us to defer some of the new capital projects we had planned. There are compensations in the present situation. The substantial television rental operations, with over 3 million subscribers, are an important stabilising factor to profits and provide a continuing, important loading for the television factories. Furthermore, with the reduced rate of growth we can expect a substantial cash surplus from the rental operations in 1974/75."

The Lighting Division, which can claim to be truly international with almost half of its sales overseas, and the Engineering group, strengthened by the addition of Clarkson International Tools, are two product groups which should continue to show progress in 1974/75 with increased profits.

Overseas profits should progressively increase. Most of the overseas operations have now established themselves. With the exception of the European rental operations, the more recently formed overseas subsidiaries which showed losses last year should move into profit this year.

As might be expected, profits in the first quarter of 1974/75 showed some reduction compared with 1973/74. However, a number of our products are highly seasonal with peak selling periods in the winter and it would be unwise at this stage to draw any conclusions regarding results for the whole year. Whatever the outcome for this year, I remain as confident as ever regarding the long-term future of your Company."

Summary of results for 1973/74			1972/73
Turnover	£738.7m		£598.3m
Trading Profit	£150.7m		£132.1m
Profit before tax	£ 74.1m		£ 69.8m
Profit attributable	£ 35.4m		£ 33.2m
Ordinary Dividends			
per 25p share	5.25p		5.15p*
Earnings per share	26.9p		25.2p*

\*Figures adjusted on the basis of this year's tax rates and regulations.

**THORN**

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON WC2H 9ED.

Thorn Electrical Industries is a world wide company with four distinct areas of activity, T.V. and audio, lighting, domestic appliances and engineering. It uses many distinguished trade marks including Kenwood, Atlas, Mazda, Bendix, HMV, Ferguson, Ultra, Marconiphone, Baird, Tricity, Parkinson Cowan, Goodmans, Main, Moffat, Brimar, Ediswan.

The Company operates 80 major factories and employs nearly 85,000 people around the globe, all contributing in the past year to a record turnover of £739 million.

سكندرية



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Why St Martins may ask more of CU



Mr. Francis Sandilands, chairman of Commercial Union.

Mr. Sandilands is chairman of Commercial Union, a short-term earnings dilution.

realization of its property assets.

If there is such an animal as a long term speculator, he might be tempted to chance his arm.

Waterman: 1974-1973\* Capitalization £6m Operating revenue £7.84m

Pre-tax profits £1.97m (£3.29m) Dividend gross £1.75p

Annual figures; no interim statement in previous year.

Ellis & Everard

Underpinned by Unilever

Shareholders of Ellis & Everard, who have seen their shares fall to around half the value of the cash bid made just a year ago by Unilever, at least have the consolation that the profit forecast has been met with some £35,000 to spare.

But Ellis has only made it by a scrape. It has got £129,000 more in the form of miscellaneous income—largely property sales—than it was budgeting for, and the pre-tax figure includes £178,000 from acquisitions. The major building materials side, in fact, only roughly matched the previous year's profit levels, leaving all the running to the chemical division.

In the present year, the building materials division is clearly going to find itself with further difficulties although it is encouraging that the latter part of last year actually saw some improvement in profitability, and Ellis's spread of interests is now showing its defensive merits. Chemicals, meanwhile, are continuing to surge ahead strongly.

Final 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £5.26m Sales £22.2m (£16.8m) Pre-tax profits £1.29m (£1.03m) Earnings per share 9.42p

Dividend gross 9.6p\* (4.1p)\* \*Adjusted for the scrip issue.

AGB Research

Slower growth in latter half

AGB Research's growth between the two half years was cut from nearly a third to a quarter by

a 30 per cent shortfall on budgeted results from the recently acquired Dutch organization, and a fall of a fifth in income from ad hoc surveys due to the slowdown in business activity during the three-day week.

Even so, pre-tax profits for the year to April 30 are 20 per cent ahead if one strips out acquisitions in for the first time, and margins are static around 14 per cent.

The picture now is much the same, with the ad hoc activities recovering only slowly and Intomart in Holland still finding the going sticky. Most of the growth is thus coming from the 60 per cent of the business accounted for by the continuous surveys, where AGB has renegotiated the JICTAR television audience rating contract with commercial television for another three years from the end of July.

And with AGB showing no signs of losing its tight control on costs, 45 per cent of which are represented by labour, it seems no reason why it should not target a 20 per cent.

At 37p the p/e ratio of 6.2 might therefore fall to around 5 next year, and assuming the maximum permitted dividend increase, the yield could then be nearly 9 per cent. With AGB's strong management and proven profit record the shares look firmly based around the current price, and anyone who has seen them fall 30p this year and from over 100p in 1973, should not be tempted out now.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £1.7m Turnover £4.42m (£3.38m) Pre-tax profits £0.63m (£0.49m) Earnings per share 5.97p (£5.84p) Dividend gross 2.9p (2.77p)

CCH Investments

Interest bill to be reduced

CCH Investments' results for the 17-month period to end March are virtually meaningless for purposes of comparison, incorporating, as they do, two loss-making winter seasons and two tax years. But what can be grasped is the forecast of current year profits at the level reached in the 12 months to end October. Given recovery in some operations and the imminent drop in interest charges one could, in a year's time, be looking at an outcome of well over £750,000.

The group's Scottish hotels are now experiencing a 15 per cent increase both in occupancy and turnover—indicating some trading-down by customers. This, however, should be set against an industry shortfall around 15 per cent on the more optimistic projections. And here one is seeing the benefits from the 30 per cent stakes in the Gold Case Travel and Ewer coach firms, which give CCH a virtually guaranteed market.

In the last five months interest charges amounted to £235,000 but now that J. Lyons is exercising its option on the bulk of the £2m convertible next month at 109p a share, eventually raising its stake to 28 per cent, and repayments of capital expenditure on hotels sold are flowing in, a positive cash position will soon be established.

A firm earnings projection is impossible at this stage, but at a guess a prospective p/e ratio of, say, 5 would seem about right while the yield of 12 per cent on the forecast dividend at 44p is certainly adequate enough to merit the retention of the shares.

Final 1972-74\* (1971-72) Capitalization £1.9m Sales £8.04m (£5.3m) Pre-tax profits £0.2m (£0.27m) Dividend gross 4.98p (4.5p) \*17 months

The recent large rise in oil prices has resulted in very heavy additional foreign exchange costs of oil for oil-importing countries. These include both developed and developing countries. The price rise has also resulted in huge balance of payments surpluses for oil exporting countries.

The very large payments surpluses of the oil exporters and the correspondingly large deficits of the oil importers, both developed countries and less developed countries will have to be financed or corrected in some way. This note is concerned with examining different ways in which the deficits may be financed or corrected; how the process of achieving a "solution" to the oil surplus/deficit balance of payments problem may also help the less developed countries not simply to offset the extra burdens imposed on them, but also to support their development effort; and how initiatives in the development of the less-developed oil-importers may start such a process.

We start with a situation in which the oil exporters are in huge balance of payments surplus and the oil-importers in huge deficit. For the moment we shall ignore the deficit of the less-developed oil-importers, and concentrate on the advanced oil importers and their oil deficits. In the long run, this surplus/deficit situation has to be financed or corrected.

In a world consisting only of surplus or exporting countries and deficit oil importers, the situation to be sustainable, either the surplus/deficit would have to be eliminated by expenditure by the rich oil producers on goods and services produced in the industrialized world or it would have to be financed by long-term investments and reinvestments.

A third possibility, massive deflation or trade restrictions in the industrialized countries, leading to curtailment of oil and other imports and a reduction in oil prices, is here ruled out, as being run-of-the-mill.

It would be particularly harmful to the less-developed nations.

The possible solutions are more complicated than this, because of the existence of a third block of countries, the less developed nations.

These countries make three-way movements of payments

and goods possible. For example, the industrialized countries' deficit may be offset by the oil producers' long-term investments in less developed countries which is used to buy goods and services from the developed countries.

Alternatively, the oil countries may buy goods and services direct from the less developed countries who may use the foreign exchange acquired to buy goods and services from the industrialized states, offsetting their deficits.

To reduce the options, we may assume that only the advanced industrialized nations possess the capacity to produce the required extra goods and services, in response to additional demand; i.e. it is assumed that neither the oil countries nor the developing countries possess the necessary productive capacity to meet additional demand for goods and services.

This assumption (which is clearly only broadly true) means that all extra expenditure on goods and services is directed towards developed countries' goods and services.

This means that there are three possibilities:

(a) Purchase of goods by oil producing nations in developed countries, thus eliminating deficit/surplus;

(b) Long-term investment by oil exporters in developed countries, financing surplus/deficit;

(c) Long-term investment by oil nations in less developed countries, increasing expenditure by less developed countries on goods and services from the industrialized nations, financing their surplus and the developing countries' deficit, and eliminating the developed countries' deficit.

In addition, transactions with Soviet block countries are a fourth possibility. Oil countries may buy goods and services from socialist countries, thus eliminating their surplus and the developing countries' deficit, and eliminating the developed countries' deficit.

Looking at the remaining three possible strategies, we need to consider the interests and the power of all three groups of countries.

It seems clear that the oil nations would prefer to invest in their own development and armament—i.e. correct the sur-

plus by buying goods and arms from industrialized countries, to the extent that they have the absorptive capacity to do so, and that this does not threaten the existing power structure in their countries.

Since the oil countries clearly have the choice in this respect, we may assume that they will pursue this strategy (a) to the limits they consider feasible and desirable.

Hence discussion of the other alternative strategies really concerns what is left over of the surplus after goods and services from the industrialized nations (including arms) have been brought to the limit of their absorptive/political capacity.

As between strategy (b) and (c), the oil countries have conflicting interests. On the one hand, they may consider returning to investing in industrialized countries are likely to be relatively safer and higher than from investing in less developed countries. On the other hand, they may prefer (without harming their interests) to invest in less developed countries, or at least some of them, and not the industrialized nations, and they may also wish to tie up all their investment in the industrialized nations to help the threat of expropriation and weakening their subsequent economic and political bargaining power.

Hence, if the oil exporters could be guaranteed safe and high returns on their investments, they would prefer to invest in less-developed countries, but failing such a guarantee they may feel this too dangerous a course and may invest primarily in industrialized states.

In contrast, the industrialized nations would probably prefer strategy (b), long-term investment in them by the oil exporters, not only because this would mean that the deficit would be financed without any shift in real resources, but also because it would mean that the difference between debt service and new investment involves a net transfer abroad, but also because it is in their long-run bargaining interest to hold the assets of the oil nations.

Less-developed countries have a clear interest in strategy (c), investment in oil nations, to make future security obligations possible, otherwise a new and gigantic less-developed country debt burden would be piled up on the already intractable one. But given the willingness to invest and reinvest the oil surpluses productively in less-developed countries and the ability of the industrialized

countries to supply the necessary development goods, the new triangular relationship can constitute a steady base for economic expansion and a less unequal distribution of its fruits.

While this might meet with opposition from industrialized countries who prefer (b), they would prefer any sustainable solution to the "problem" as preferable to none, and hence would probably be prepared to accept (c) if it were made clear that this was the only way of achieving a long-run solution.

Those in industrialized nations concerned with development should also promote strategy (c), investment in less developed countries by oil nations.

As argued above, strategy (c) is not the natural solution to the problem from the point of view of the oil producers because of the high political and economic risks associated with investment in less-developed countries.

What is needed, then, is a developed country or an international guarantee of oil producers' investments in less developed countries. This could be achieved by issuing international national bonds—e.g. world bank bonds—which the oil producers could buy the proceeds of which would be invested in less-developed countries.

The bonds could be guaranteed, both as to repayment value and income in terms of some bundle of real commodities, if this were thought necessary.

The industrialized nations as a whole, or indeed the world as a whole, would undertake the necessary commitment to meet the guarantee. The industrialized nations would gain a solution to the problem of the oil deficit; the oil exporters would gain in that their investments were guaranteed while they nonetheless helped the less-developed countries, and would not be at the mercy of any single industrialized nation; the stimulus to development would reduce criticism of high oil prices; and the less-developed countries would gain funds for development.

It would be essential that the investments were used productively and in a manner to make future security obligations possible, otherwise a new and gigantic less-developed country debt burden would be piled up on the already intractable one. But given the willingness to invest and reinvest the oil surpluses productively in less-developed countries and the ability of the industrialized

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The industrialized nations as a whole, or indeed the world as a whole, would undertake the necessary commitment to meet the guarantee. The industrialized nations would gain a solution to the problem of the oil deficit; the oil exporters would gain in that their investments were guaranteed while they nonetheless helped the less-developed countries, and would not be at the mercy of any single industrialized nation; the stimulus to development would reduce criticism of high oil prices; and the less-developed countries would gain funds for development.

It would be essential that the investments were used productively and in a manner to make future security obligations possible, otherwise a new and gigantic less-developed country debt burden would be piled up on the already intractable one. But given the willingness to invest and reinvest the oil surpluses productively in less-developed countries and the ability of the industrialized

countries to supply the necessary development goods, the new triangular relationship can constitute a steady base for economic expansion and a less unequal distribution of its fruits.

While this might meet with opposition from industrialized countries who prefer (b), they would prefer any sustainable solution to the "problem" as preferable to none, and hence would probably be prepared to accept (c) if it were made clear that this was the only way of achieving a long-run solution.

Those in industrialized nations concerned with development should also promote strategy (c), investment in less developed countries by oil nations.

As argued above, strategy (c) is not the natural solution to the problem from the point of view of the oil producers because of the high political and economic risks associated with investment in less-developed countries.

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## A strategy to solve world economic imbalances

and goods possible. For example, the industrialized countries' deficit may be offset by the oil producers' long-term investments in less developed countries which is used to buy goods and services from the developed countries.

Alternatively, the oil countries may buy goods and services direct from the less developed countries who may use the foreign exchange acquired to buy goods and services from the industrialized states, offsetting their deficits.

To reduce the options, we may assume that only the advanced industrialized nations possess the capacity to produce the required extra goods and services, in response to additional demand; i.e. it is assumed that neither the oil countries nor the developing countries possess the necessary productive capacity to meet additional demand for goods and services.

This assumption (which is clearly only broadly true) means that all extra expenditure on goods and services is directed towards developed countries' goods and services.

This means that there are three possibilities:

(a) Purchase of goods by oil producing nations in developed countries, thus eliminating deficit/surplus;

(b) Long-term investment by oil exporters in developed countries, financing surplus/deficit;



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Property provision helps push Wilson Brothers into the red

The additional cost of bringing its Burnley factory into full operation, a provision of £494,000 to reduce its property portfolio because of the current market conditions, and a fall in investment income have all combined to bring about an attributable loss of £131,000 for Wilson Brothers, greeting card publishers, in the year to March 31. There is no final ordinary dividend this time.

Out of turnover raised from £4.8m to £6m profits at the pre-tax level slumped 42 per cent from £788,000 to £451,000, having been 50 per cent higher to £220,000 at half-way. This left the second half with profits down from £642,000 to £231,000. The profits comprise £360,000 (£592,000) from the sale of greeting cards, £74,000 (£114,000) from property development and a drop from £144,000 to £82,000 in investment and other income. This last item arises mainly from the non-payment of two quarterly interest payments on deposits with Mortgage Mercantile, the troubled financial group.

After tax, minorities and the property provision the attributable loss of £131,000 contrasts with a profit of £481,000. The 1973 earnings of 4.2p a share become a loss of 1.1p this time.

The property provision comes about from the need to make up the difference between the estimated realisable value and book value of undeveloped land and a small number of houses owned by the Holness Properties subsidiary.

No final dividend is recommended, so the total for the year is cut to 0.69p, against an adjusted 2.01p.

## Dalgety sells rural division for £3.8m

In a deal worth over \$A6m (about £3.8m), Dalgety Australia has sold its rural operations in Western Australia to Western Livestock, based in the State. However, the companies stated that Dalgety's operations in the Kimberleys are not included in the sale.

The purchase will mean that Western Livestock's annual turnover will rise from the present level of about \$48m to some \$100m, the companies stated in Perth.

Explaining the disposal, Mr W. J. Vines, chairman of Dalgety Australia, said the company had decided to sell this rural division because its share of the market in Western Australia was smaller than in the other Australian States. Additionally, the board could not achieve the economies of scale desired.

Mr Vines added that Dalgety would continue to operate its varied other interests in Western Australia. These include shipping, insurance, travel, real estate and bloodstock.—Reuter.

## Wilkinson Match sets store on seizing export initiative

Reporting last month operating profits at £13.1m, broadly in line with the indications at the time of the British Match merger with Wilkinson Sword, Mr I. H. G. Gilbert, chairman of the new Wilkinson Match, says that though much has been accomplished in the nine months since the link-up, more time will be needed for the full fruits to emerge. There was every sign that these benefits were already emerging.

Generally, in so far as the better opportunities lurked overseas (exports up from £2.78m to £12.94m) the group was well placed to seize them. The two main divisions market internationally products which were staple needs in most households. Together they accounted for over half total turnover and about two thirds of profit.

Mr Gilbert reaffirms his belief in the group going from "strength to strength" in the longer term.

Among the various sectors last year matches contributed 37.8 and 49.5 per cent to turnover and profit respectively, personal products 1.8 and 21.4 per cent and wood chipboard 9.5 (10).

Because of a good order position there has been higher utilization of capacity and this has had a favourable effect on profits, which in the previous year were £42.8m after tax. Dividend is unchanged at DM7.

Forecasting a "substantial" advance in earnings, Mr Ralph Ehrmann, chairman of Airfix Industries, emphasises that the company has never looked so bright. In all sectors, new products were creating exciting prospects and mounting order books. Last year pre-tax profit rose to a fresh peak £2.06m.

But any decision would have to take account of the market climate (which is not conducive to such a move at the present) and how much of the equity Mr Wyll would release. It was also possible the European side of

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Mr. Patrick Edge-Partington, chairman of Crown House: another record year in prospect.

## Crown House sets out line on financing

Speaking of the amount needed to finance a reasonable expansion, Mr Patrick Edge-Partington, the chairman of Crown House, says that as the stock market is in no condition to provide new capital, the only course in the event of a shortage of funds would be retrenchment. He adds that this should be remembered by those advocating a statutory squeeze on margins and increases in ACT.

The group's ratio of debt to total capital came to 33 per cent last year, but was well within the available facilities, while the benefits from two closures had yet to be felt. Also, this year should bring in about £1.25m from property sales.

For the current term, it is expected that profits will exceed last year's record £1.7m before tax, in spite of the problems brought by inflation. The board is currently reviewing the group's corporate policy and assessing the future.

Mr Vines added that Dalgety would continue to operate its varied other interests in Western Australia. These include shipping, insurance, travel, real estate and bloodstock.—Reuter.

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## EGA's overseas side comes good

A substantial increase in profit by overseas companies, besides inclusion of a full-year's contribution (against two months) by two engineering companies acquired in March 1973, raised taxable profits of EGA Holdings from £443,000 to a record £717,000 for 1973-74.

Turnover of this maker of plastic products for the electrical industry expanded from £3.26m to £4.49m, while at the net level profits are up from £268,000 to £393,000.

Shareholders will receive a payment of 4.2p, against 4p, plus the option of a scrip issue. Earnings a share came out to 12.5p compared with 9.5p.

The first quarter of the current term has shown increased turnover and profits, and the board is cautiously optimistic that profit for the full year will be maintained.

Lord Hesketh, whose company Hesketh Finance is the shareholder, in the company with over 20 per cent aims to get himself elected to the board, together with Mr Walter Button, in the face of opposition from Mr Reginald Parris, chairman, and the board.

Mr Button, who is chairman of the company Lord Hesketh says he regards as "particularly serious" the fact that the market for the company's shares is "virtually non-existent".

A decision will be made at the annual meeting on August 29.

C. S. Wiggins slide In common with other building developers, Essex-based C. S. Wiggins & Sons took a tumble in 1973-74, having advanced in the preceding year to £450,000, pre-tax profit last time round slid to £253,000, including minority deficits of some £13,000 against a profit of £6,000.

The company, however, is raised slightly from 0.51p to 0.55p.

For an outlay of some £2.2m, Evernall Ltd has completed the purchase from French Kier Developments, part of the French Kier Group, of Boulton House, a six-story office block of 78,000 sq ft.

W. & E. Turner aims to recoup on bad start Though opening profits of W. & E. Turner & Sons, multiple retailers of footwear, hosiery and handbags, show a big fall following its record full-time £500,000 last year, there should be no further decline for the year overall.

On turnover up from £2.16m to £2.39m, pre-tax profit for the half to June 30 dropped from £99,000 to £40,000. But the dividend is rising from 0.52p to 0.6p.

All the half-time reverse was sustained in the first quarter (the board states), because of the shorter week and lighting restrictions. Since end-March, however, turnover has expanded 20 per cent—a trend which has been maintained to date.

As known, most of the company's profit is earned in the second half, and should the upward trend through full-time earnings should match last year's peak £500,000.

Maple Macowards In a further sale-and-leaseback transaction, Maple Macowards has sold the freehold of its Reynolds store in Newport to an institution for £710,000.

Reynolds will continue to trade there as before, taking a 35-year lease on the premises.

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## Need for change, Zinc Alloy shareholders told

"The time is long overdue for the introduction of some fresh ideas onto the board of this company," writes Lord Hesketh in a letter to shareholders of Zinc Alloy Rust-Proofing.

Lord Hesketh, whose company Hesketh Finance is the shareholder, in the company with over 20 per cent aims to get himself elected to the board, together with Mr Walter Button, in the face of opposition from Mr Reginald Parris, chairman, and the board.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

Forward copper  
falls by £6

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday, cash COPPER closed at £450 power, while three months fell to £444.

Aluminium—Cash was down £7.70 to £1,775. Three months fell to £1,775. Tin—Cash was down £10 to £1,775. Three months fell to £1,775. Lead—Cash was down £10 to £1,775. Three months fell to £1,775. Zinc—Cash was down £10 to £1,775. Three months fell to £1,775. Nickel—Cash was down £10 to £1,775. Three months fell to £1,775. Silver—Cash was down £10 to £1,775. Three months fell to £1,775. Gold—Cash was down £10 to £1,775. Three months fell to £1,775.

## Stock markets

## Buffeting again for finance sector

The last week of the equity market trading action made an unhappy start yesterday, when the disclosure of further and substantial losses in the secondary banking area drove market indices down to new "lows".

Turnover remained relatively light, but prices were reduced sharply as lines of stock appeared on the market.

Property shares steadied during late dealings after Commercial Union disclosed its offer for St Martins Property Corporation. But the rest of the market fell away throughout the trading session, and closed down at 229.3, its lowest point since May, 1959.

The FT index fell 2.89 to 902.7. The closing index in London totalled a mere 4,737.

The disclosure of losses totalling £19.5m by Triumph Investment Trust played a major role in the market's continued fear of financial troubles in the banking world, particularly bad for the stock market since much of the market's business comes directly from these sources. Nervousness ahead of the White Paper on Government plans for industry—expected on Thursday—

was also a factor. But the market knew last week that publication of another German bank gave further cause for unease in London.

Shares in Triumph Investment Trust opened lower, and with the jobbers successfully warding off most of the sellers, made no recovery. They closed at 5p, a net 2p down and a new low.

United Dominions Trust, another of the market's weak spots, shed a further 1p to a new low of 30p, and Mercantile Credit (25p) were also at a new low.

Insurance and property shares looked unsupported until the final hour, when Commercial Union's bid for St Martins Property Corporation stirred up interest. St Martins' closed 16p up at 97p, a share at the top, and small losses in Great Portland Estates (132p), British Land (29p) and several other property issues were reduced.

The half-term profits from the north sea future as well as the market's reaction to the 95p on the bid announcement. Other insurance shares turned down once again, with Prudential Assurance 2p off at 79p, a fresh low for 1974. Eagle Star also weakened.

Foreign  
Exchange

Foreign exchange markets were generally quiet yesterday, with both the dollar and sterling looking a little stronger against the continental currencies. The news that the Bundesbank had to support the devalued German mark last week depressed the German unit.

The strength of the pound surprised some dealers. Expectations about today's balance of payments figures were obviously an important factor, with the market expecting a grade deficit between £400m and £450m.

The pound was traded in the morning slightly above Friday's closing levels, but then slipped back to \$2.3675. The rate graded up during the day to close at \$2.3700, down 25 points on Friday's closing levels.

Gold was a little weaker. It closed at \$152.25 after an afternoon fix of \$152.21 and a morning fix of \$152.21. Dealers said that the metal price drifted down in quiet trading because of a lack of interest.

Discount market  
aided by Bank

In the discount market yesterday, a day that started comfortably enough, quickly became one of marked shortage, and the Bank of England was required to assist the market on a large scale. This was done via lending to eight or nine houses at the minimum lending rate until today.

Secured loan rates were as low as 8% or 9% per cent early on, but with "calling" heavy and with fresh funds becoming more and more difficult to find they soon pushed up to reach 11 or 12 per cent.

Only towards the close, after official intervention, did money begin to flow again in any quantity and final balances were taken in the range of 7 to 10 per cent.

Banks had carried run-down balances over the weekend, the market faced a net Treasury bill take-up, the monthly special deposits adjustment was against the market, and there were maturing commercial bills in the hands of the authorities.

A return of notes from the weekend circulation was the only identifiable factor working in the market's favour. The Bank's assistance was thought to have been slightly overdone and banks were expected to carry surplus balances overnight.

Spot Position  
of Sterling

	Market Rates	Bank Rates
New York	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
London	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Frankfurt	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Paris	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Brussels	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Amsterdam	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Geneva	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Zurich	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Basel	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Lucerne	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
St Gallen	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Appenzel	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Schaffhausen	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Thurgau	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Uri	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Schwyz	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Valais	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Fribourg	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
Neuchâtel	100 = 236.75	100 = 236.75
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# Women's Appointments

also on pages 10 & 11

## PA/SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND

Executive Secretaries Ltd. is looking for a friendly, attractive and self-motivated Secretary to work for the head of a new division in an expanding research company near Edinburgh.

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## roadcasting

Lin Welland, Z Cars actor turned successful playwright, turns back to play a member of a writers' circle in one of the little dramas of that consistently good series that is based on the stage (ITV 9.0). Donald Pleasence and, look, Oscar Homolka are in a second Isaac Asimov play (BBC2 9.0). Documentaries bring us the stories of DDT (BBC1 9.25) and of whales in our grain supply (ITV 10.30). There are beasts and birds in jeopardy (BBC1 6.50) well as killer whales (BBC2 7.35). Surrealist Max Ernst gets a profile (BBC2 7.50) and comedian Benny Hill a repeat (ITV 8.0).—L.B.

IC1	BBC 2
10.00 am, <i>Torino</i> , 10.05, <i>Daktari</i> . 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 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